

## PASTORS OF BOSTON OUTLINE A CAMPAIGN TO AID '1915' SCHEME

The Rev. J. H. Denison Urges Stereopticon Lectures to Stimulate Interest in Civic Improvements.

### DESCRIBES HIS PLAN

Congregational Ministers to Seek the Assistance of Other Denominations to Help Carry on the Work.

A plan for the churches of Boston to illustrate by stereopticon views what the religious bodies have done and are doing for the civic betterment of Boston, at the "Boston-1915" exposition to begin Nov. 1, was strongly advocated by the Rev. J. H. Denison, pastor of Central Congregational Church today before the first regular weekly meeting of Congregational ministers of the season at Pilgrim Hall, Beacon street.

A committee of three ministers of the Congregational denomination, consisting of the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. W. C. Rhodes and the Rev. A. A. Stockdale, was appointed to confer with the committees of other denominations for the furtherance of the matter.

The Rev. J. H. Denison, who is a member of the Boston-1915 committee, during his remarks called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the committee had no completed plan of its own for the betterment of Boston, but that its aim was to stimulate various organizations and persons to concerted and individual action and to arouse their interest in their personal duties as reformers along right lines. He said that the committee stood not in the capacity of dictators but rather as a stimulator and approver of plans, and added that the committee by no means asserts that it is infallible, but that its judgment is representative, in that its makeup is from all the walks of life and represents the various civic, business and religious interests of Boston.

George S. Smith, the other speaker at the meeting, and also a member of the "1915" committee, declared that the "1915" movement was no "flash in the pan," but that its object was, first, to impress the business men of Boston that they had another duty beyond the desks of their counting rooms. He pointed out the advantages to be derived from the careful investigation and deliberation along the lines of reform of such a committee, composed of substantial business men, aided by representatives of various civic and religious bodies, for the welfare of the city.

Mr. Smith further stated that the "1915" movement is an attempt to establish a working relationship between organizations which already exist and a cooperation of all individuals as well. He stated that the committee had this summer planned and carried out 20 athletic meetings for boys and had expended \$2500 as awards at these contests, and after stating that the work was just begun he said that competent judges had pronounced the general scheme of the movement the most practical plan in present-day existence for the uplifting of a city.

## NEW ACCOUNTING AT THE NAVY YARD

Special Department to Have Charge of Entire Work for Local Port Goes Into Effect Today.

An important change in the methods at the Charlestown navy yard will go into effect today, when the cost and accounting division of the manufacturing department will be transferred to the new time and cost department recently inaugurated at the yard under Paymaster Trevor W. Leutze, U. S. N.

When the Newberry plan of consolidation came into effect an effort was made to centralize this work under the manufacturing departments.

This centralization overwhelmed the manufacturing department with detail work, and it was decided to establish a special department which would take care of this work.

Paymaster Leutze was sent here in July to make the necessary changes, and he will assume the duties as head of the new department.

Civil Engineer Dewitt C. Webb, U. S. N., reported for duty at the navy yard today as inspector of public works and senior civil engineer of the navy yard.

### THAW BOARD REQUEST DENIED.

PITTSBURG—The court of appeals today denied the application of Attorney F. B. Kayle for a commission to examine Harry K. Thaw. The application had been made in the interest of J. H. Graham of New York, who alleged that Thaw owed him \$2954.77.

## MONITORIALS

BY Nixon Waterman

**THE PIGSKIN SOLSTICE.**  
A football savor permeates the bracing autumn air. The college chappies have begun to cultivate their hair; Gridirons that have loafed around and let their whiskers grow, are being shaved and tidied up—it's autumn, don't you know.

The funnymen will now revamp their football jokes, alack! They won't forget to tell us how to get our "quarter back." Again they'll introduce us to the college chap who skims. The "higher branches" that he may improve his "lower limbs."

Kind-hearted folks who rave about the roughness of the game. And say it's altogether wrong for men to play the same. Will watch the sport and shout and yell and whoop whenever they may. And have a truly lovely time! So runs the world away.

If the King of Greece shall decide to leave a republic as his successor he will establish a precedent that will insure his name an unique place in history.

What a pity there is no land at the pole to afford the explorers a more solid foundation on which to base their claims of finding the earth's top.

### HONOR DECLINED.

Perhaps Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, who was the only woman invited to the banquet tendered President Taft Thursday night, distinguished herself more by remaining away from the dinner than she could have done by attending it.

Sixteen hits out of 16 shots at rough sea target practise ought thoroughly to puncture any statement to the effect that our gunners cannot shoot straight.

The aeroplane is being employed for making social calls about Paris and is said to be quite the thing for dropping in on one's friends.

Now it seems to be a race between the pole hunters, to see which shall be the first to reach home.

### A THRIFTY TRADE.

Parisian "counts" who seek to wed America's entrancing daughters, for "Kankoo" dollars, so it's said, are glad to trade their "Latin quaters."

President Taft's high praise of Beverly proves that he thinks it a capital summering place for a summer capital.

Perhaps the sorriest feature of the north pole discussion, up to date, is Commander Peary's statement that it may take six months to tell the whole story. In the meantime it will cease to be a front-page newspaper topic and newsof the world will no longer mention it as the prime reason why the public should buy their wares.

### FROM HOT TO COLD.

"Why does Miss Coldshoulder, every time she meets Fogg, give him such a frost?" "Oh, he was once a flame of hers, you know."

### NIGHT AND MORNING.

I bid the night "Good night!" and into slumber I drift as one who sails a peaceful sea, Of kindly thoughts each day bestows a number. That stay to share my ship of dreams with me.

And when there comes the blush of dawn adorning The rosy headlands of the world of light, I waken with the words, "Good morn, good morning!" But keep the dreams I gather in the night.

So may I still prolong this happy seeming That dusk and dawn have each the other brought, Oh, golden thoughts that gladden all my dreaming! Oh, golden dreams that gladden all my thought!

Since England has lionized "Monsieur Blierot" and given him a gold cup, it is easy to see that his few moments' flight across the channel has brought the two nations closer together.

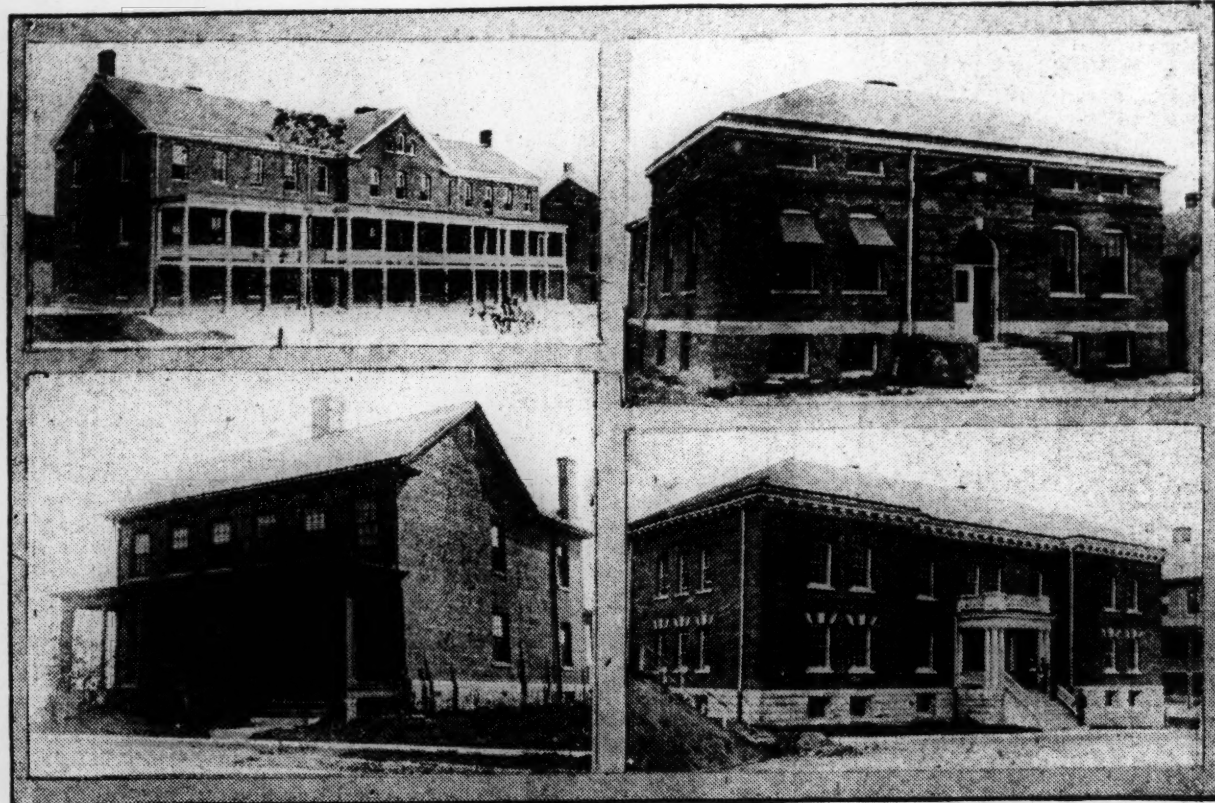
Now that Mr. Bryan is jesting about the north pole, it is in order for his political opponents to insist that he should visit that section of the globe and learn if the earth, like himself, has become slightly flattened at the poles.

## TRIP OF ANCIENTS IS DECIDED UPON

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will start on its trip to Milwaukee on Oct. 2. Three days will be spent in that city with headquarters at the Pfister Hotel. Oct. 6 there will be a banquet, when the governor, the mayor of the city and other prominent men will be the guests of the company.

The return trip will commence early on Thursday morning by way of Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, arriving in Boston Friday evening.

## Costly Improvements at Ft. Andrews in Boston Harbor May Make Post One of Leading Army Stations in East



NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT FT. ANDREWS, PEDDOCKS ISLAND.

Upper left, enlisted men's quarters; upper right, post exchange; lower left, non-commissioned officers' home; lower right, post headquarters.

A wholesale change in the policy of Maj.-Gen. Wood, U. S. A., in administering the affairs of the department of the East is openly rumored today in military circles as the result of the United States government expending more than \$500,000 in the Boston artillery district. Outside of the money necessary for the construction of the new naval magazine now in process at Hingham, the large appropriations already sanctioned by the Washington officials, and others to be made shortly are for the construction of new and additional quarters at the forts in Boston harbor with the end in view of greatly increasing the garrisons of Boston's defenses and of making this city a kind of division headquarters of the department of the East.

The changes which it is understood may be made by General Wood in addition to the removal of the headquarters of the Boston artillery district from Ft. Banks to Ft. Andrews, where the greater number of the buildings are being erected, is the creating of a division headquarters in this harbor which shall control the New London, Narragansett, Boston, Portsmouth and Portland artillery districts with a colonel in command.

This plan, it is understood, unofficially, has the sanction of Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of artillery, and would greatly relieve the pressure of business at Governor's island, New York harbor, which in the past few years has greatly increased.

The carrying out of this plan would place Boston as near as it probably will ever get to becoming a department headquarters, as was proposed when Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant took command of the department of the East several years ago.

He intended building up the Boston harbor fortifications and eventually making this port the department headquarters, but his removal to the department of the lakes, to make room for General Wood, has put Boston out of consideration, as General Wood would not consider the changing of his headquarters.

At the present time the Boston artillery district extends as far as Portsmouth to the north and as far as Ft. Rodman to the south, neither of these stations being included, both being maintained as separate districts.

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, U. S. A., constructing quartermaster for the Boston artillery district, has charge of all the construction and has made preparations for the erection of 25 new buildings at Ft. Andrews, Strong and Warren, the

(Continued on Page Nine, Column Three.)

## PRESIDENT MACLAURIN, NEW TECH HEAD, AT DESK TODAY

Selection of Site for Bigger Institute to Be Principal Business This Fall, Says Educator Who Has Just Returned From a Tour of Schools in Europe.

President Richard C. MacLaurin, the new head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, surprised the members of the faculty and the students alike today when he appeared at his office at 9 o'clock and started in to work.

When interviewed, he declared that his energies during the first term would be bent toward solving the problem of a new site.

"It is absolutely imperative," he declared, "that this question be solved at once and it will be the great topic of the fall. Several possible sites are under consideration and the matter soon will be definitely settled."

President MacLaurin says a course in aviation and aeronautics will be considered and if the men and money are forthcoming he is in favor of starting the course at the institute.

There is no reason why the institute should be behind the University of Paris in this matter, he says. The latter institution has just been given \$200,000 for the establishment of such a course.

The matter of building a number of dormitories in Brookline will probably be abandoned, but Dr. MacLaurin is still in favor of the project.

Dr. MacLaurin will take part in the inauguration of President Nichols of Dartmouth and President Lowell of Harvard and will represent the Institute at these functions.

No difficulty is expected in filling the places of the Technology professors who have resigned and the standard of the Institute will not suffer by their loss, he declares.

This summer Dr. MacLaurin has been traveling through Italy, Switzerland and France, finally touching at London and going over the new school of Technology that has been established there under the patronage of King Edward.

The foreign universities of the technical order of which there are comparatively few look upon the Boston institution as one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world. They as a rule, especially the large German schools and the Zurich Polytechnic, are superior to the American college in equipment and progressiveness in the departments of physics and chemistry, but in the other departments the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is without a peer.

Dr. MacLaurin declared that they knew all about us and watched our progress with much interest. The new school in

## BRITISH ENGINEER ON TRANSMISSION METHODS ABROAD

Maj. W. A. O'Meara, chief constructing engineer of the British government's system of telegraph and telephone lines, who has been sent to the United States for a three months' tour of inspection in the largest cities, has been looking over the improvements made in Boston's telephone methods in the four years that have elapsed since his predecessor, John Gary, was here. He expects to leave for New York tonight or Tuesday morning.

In speaking of the system in England, with its low rate and its advantages which tend toward lessening the cost of maintenance, he took occasion to remark that the rates of the telephone companies became the subject of an agitation by the London Chamber of Commerce and the London county council, followed by an inquiry from the British Parliament. Owing to the fact that the government already had control of the telegraph system it had the whip hand, and assumed control of the telephone system.

Companies wishing to organize, he states, must procure a license from the postmaster-general, who has charge of both the telegraph and telephone systems. All outside companies must pay a royalty to the government of 10 per cent of their net revenue.

According to Major O'Meara, in England they had the advantage of not having any overhead system or underground lines laid out. They could foresee the development of future requirements and plan in advance, necessitating but one layout, eliminating the repeated tearing up of streets to lay new lines, all of which decreases the cost of maintenance, especially where labor is high. They have no cumbersome overhead system, and use the latest improvements.

Instead of gutta-percha insulated cable a so-called "paper cable" is used, which is one third cheaper. Wages being much cheaper in England, that fact makes a great difference in maintenance and that item is 70 per cent of the expenditures.

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### BISHOP TO ADDRESS CLERGY.

Bishop Lawrence is to speak before the Episcopal clergy of Boston and vicinity Monday, Oct. 4, at 1 p. m. in St. Paul's Chapel, Tremont street. This is the first meeting of the season of the Episcopal ministers.

### THIRTEEN CENT STAMP GOES.

WASHINGTON—The days of the 13-cent postage stamp are numbered. Instead of this denomination, the postoffice department will issue a 12-cent stamp.

## The American Patent Office's Very Best Year

WASHINGTON—That the last fiscal year was the banner year in the history of the patent office will be shown by the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of patents. During the 12 months there were issued 34,332 patents, or 229 more than the previous year, and far in excess of the business ever done by that branch of the public service within a single year.

The business of the patent office has increased with great regularity since 1836, when the first patent was granted. Panics have had but small effect upon the number of patents issued. Since the financial depression of 1907 there has been an increase of business in the patent office far beyond anything previously experienced, so that, although fortunes and employment may have been interfered with, there has been no decrease in the inventive activity of the people.

## Changes President Taft Desires for Regulation Of Interstate Commerce

A N interstate commerce court of five members should be created to handle transportation cases solely.

The interstate commerce commission should be allowed to take up the questions of the reasonableness of rates other than those brought to its attention.

Railroads ought not to be permitted to change their rates unless they can give a reason for it.

An amendment should provide that the commission may by order suspend, modify or annul any changes in the rules or regulations which impose undue burdens on shippers.

It would seem well to empower the commission on application or at its own instance to compel connecting carriers to unite in forming a through route.

Another important amendment—part of which was specifically promised in the platform—is a prohibition against any interstate railroad company acquiring stock in any competing railroad.—From President Taft's speech at Des Moines.

## SELECTING JURORS IN THE STEEL CASES

Shortly after the convening of the afternoon session of the Suffolk superior criminal court, Judge Harris presiding, the work of selecting a jury to try the 35 defendants in the so-called "Boston Agreement" steel cases was taken up.

Sixty-nine jurors were present from which a trial jury is to be selected, and it is expected that the greater portion of the afternoon session will be occupied in filling the jury box.

The original indictments called 38 defendants before the court charging representatives of steel concerns in various parts of New England with a conspiracy to raise the price of steel construction

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## PRESIDENT ARGUES FOR GREAT CHANGE IN COMMERCE LAW

Mr. Taft Says Court of Five Should Be Created to Handle Interstate Transportation Questions.

### INCREASE IN POWER

Commission to Inquire Into Reasonableness of Rates and No Change Without Cause Among Plans.

DES MOINES, Ia.—President Taft in a forceful speech in front of the state capitol today declared the present interstate commerce law is inadequate and came out strongly for amendments which, if passed by Congress, will make the statute look like a brand new page of legal history.

"It must be admitted," he said, "that the law has not furnished the relief against discriminatory rates with the success and effectiveness that were expected."

An interstate commerce court of five members, the President believes, should be created to handle transportation cases solely. One judge of the five should be given power to stay proceedings of the interstate commerce commission, for say, a period of 60 days, but no injunction should be allowed unless the whole court acquiesces. Unjust classification of merchandise, the President believes, is one of the crying evils of present day interstate commerce and the interstate commerce commission should also be allowed to take up the questions of the reasonableness of rates other than those brought to its attention.

"It is proposed," said the President, "to aid the commission to postpone the date that new rates on classifications are to take effect, provided that within 30 days of the date of the order a complaint be filed that such rate or classification is unreasonable or unjust, or provided, second,

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## HEARTY WELCOME AWAITING NORTH POLE HEROES TUESDAY

Two Famous Men Will Prepare Data and Records Upon Which the World's Scholars Will Determine the Strength of the Claim of Each as the "First" at Pole.

NEW YORK—The two discoverers of the north pole will be afforded great receptions tomorrow at the hands of the American people.

Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., is due to arrive at Sydney, Cape Breton, on the steamer Roosevelt and Dr. Frederick A. Cook will arrive at this port on the steamer Oscar II.

Members of the Peary Arctic Club, the Arctic Club of America, the Explorers Club and other great technical bodies will meet both men. Their wives will be the first to greet them and they will be feted and honored as best fits their great achievement.

Dr. Cook will prepare and submit his data, first to Copenhagen, because Denmark was the first country officially to recognize his claim.

Mr. Peary will rest for a few days with his family at their home on Eagle island, Casco bay, and then go to Washington and New York to submit his data to the United States geodetic survey.

SYDNEY, C. B.—This city is anxiously awaiting the expected arrival early Tuesday of the ship Roosevelt, bearing Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and his valiant crew of polar experts.

Great preparations have been made for his reception and Mrs. Peary and the children are in an ecstasy of delight.

Mr. Peary has said that he will not remain long here, but that he will hurry to his home at Eagle island, Casco bay, for a few days and then go to New York and Washington.

Interviews with the commander and with members of his crew do not tend to clear the surcharged atmosphere of polar controversy.

Mr. Peary asserts that he has proofs that Dr. Cook never reached the pole. They will be forthcoming, he says, at the proper time.

Donald B. McMillan of Worcester gives an interesting light on the part played

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

## PASTOR REFUSES RICH PASTORATE

LYNN, Mass.—The Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, pastor of the First Methodist Church, has made public his declination to accept appointment to the \$5000 pastorate of the Delaware Avenue Church at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Rev. Mr. Knotts says: "I have a large and growing field here that I like and I have decided to remain here. There is much I have set my heart on doing in Lynn and I want to stay at least another year."

Bishop Hamilton has the power to make the transfer, but in all probability will not do so.

### TAX HITS GOVERNOR HADLEY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri will be one of the first large contributors to the revenues of the state of Kansas under the new law taxing inheritances in that state. Maj. John M. Hadley left an estate of more than \$100,000.

## PLEDGE OMISSION INQUIRY IS ASKED

A complaint was filed with the chief of inspectors, Joseph Dugan, today by Ralifford H. Barnes, candidate for senator on the Republican ticket from the eighth senatorial district. Mr. Barnes claims that when he filed his nomination papers with the city committee, Sept. 1, they contained the words "pledged to the income tax amendment," and that from the sample copy of the ballot his pledge had been stricken out.

Section 123 of the revised laws of Massachusetts makes it compulsory on the part of the secretary of the city or town committee to give notice to a candidate filing papers of any error or irregularity or informality. Mr. Barnes has asked the Boston police to place the facts before District Attorney Hill.

### WORCESTER HERD WINS.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The prize for the best herd of Jersey cattle at the New York state fair in Syracuse went to Harry B. Prentice of this city.



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## ENGLISHMEN FORM AERO CLUBS; MUCH INTEREST SHOWN

LONDON—In England the interest in aviation is steadily increasing and aero clubs have already been formed at Birmingham, Leeds and Leicester. The celebrated monoplane in which M. Bleriot crossed the English channel has been suspended outside the offices of the *Martin* in Paris, where it attracted large crowds.

M. de Rue has entered for the prize of \$4000 for the flight from Boulogne to Folkestone and back. Comte de Lambert, M. Hanriot and M. Paulhan have also entered in their names. M. Hanriot, it appears, has built a monoplane of very small dimensions in which he intends to make the flight.

Mr. Cody continues the active preparations for the journey from Aldershot to Wembley park, and thence to Manchester. He is still endeavoring to have suitable radiators fitted to his flying machine, and he does not intend leaving Aldershot until he is quite satisfied that they are in sound working order.

Negotiations are going forward for an aviation week, to be held in the neighborhood of Brighton, and the lessee of some 3000 acres of land at the "Devil's Dyke," five miles from Brighton, has granted the use of this land for the purpose. Several of the leading aviators, it is stated, have promised to give their assistance.

Orville Wright's flight of some 19 minutes' duration on the Tempelhof plain on the outskirts of Berlin was the first successful aeroplane flight that has been witnessed in Germany, and it was accomplished in the presence of some 150,000 onlookers. Orville Wright will, it is understood, continue to make daily flights, not for the purpose of breaking records, but merely to illustrate what it is possible to do today with an aeroplane. The military authorities are following the proceedings with the greatest interest.

Some 250 members of the Reichstag as well as some members of the Bundesrat have been to Friedrichshagen, where they inspected the airship station, many of the visitors making short aerial trips in the Zeppelin III, going up in parties of 15 at a time. The statesmen and parliamentary leaders were much impressed with the performance of the airship.

## NAVAL COLLEGE FOR UNIVERSITY

(Special to The Monitor.)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In conformity with the expressed policy of the federal ministry, arrangements have now been concluded with the senate of the University of Sydney for the establishment of a naval college in connection with that institution. Sydney University is the oldest and largest in Australia, and has no doubt been chosen as the seat of a new college for that reason. A chair of military tactics was established at Sydney some years ago.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vanderbilt.  
ROSTON—The Say Sisters.  
CASTLE SQUARE—The Spotters.  
COLONIAL—The Chorus Lady.  
GLOBE—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.  
HOLLIS STREET—On the Eve.  
KEITH'S—The Millionaire.  
MAJESTIC—The World and His Wife.  
PARK—A Gentleman from Mississippi.  
TREMONT—The Candy Store.

**NEW YORK**  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Grand Opera.  
ALHAMBRA—Vanderbilt.  
AMERICAN—Going Home.  
ASTOR—The Man from Home.  
BELASCO—His Matrimony a Failure?  
BROADWAY—The Midnight Song.  
CASINO—Havana.  
CHRYSLER—McIntyre and Heath in Hayti.  
COLONIAL—Vanderbilt.  
COMEDY—The Melting Pot.  
CRITERION—The Noble Spaniard.  
DAILY—Billy.  
EMPIRE—"Inconstant George."  
GAIETY—The Fortune Hunter.  
GARRICK—Detective Spinks.  
HACKETT—Such a Little Queen.  
HAMBURG—Vanderbilt.  
HERALD SQUARE—The Rose of Algeria.  
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.  
HUTSON—The American Widow.  
KEITH & PROCTORS, Fifth Avenue—Vanderbilt.  
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dollar Princess.  
LIBERTY—The Widow's Might.  
LIVELY—The Whitching Hour.  
LYRIC—The Chocolate Soldier.  
LYRIC—The Whitching Hour.  
MAJESTIC—The Bridge.  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Educational Opera."  
METROPOLIS—The Ringmaster.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—The Love Cure.  
NEW YORK—The Sign of the Cross.  
SAVOY—The Awakening of Helena.  
WALLACK'S—The Dollar Mark.  
WEST END—The Battle.

**CHICAGO**  
BUSH TEMPLE—"Facing the Music."  
COLONIAL—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mme. X."  
CROWN—"Granatnik."  
GARRICK—"Going Home."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."  
HOLLIS STREET—"The Third Degree."  
HUTSON—"The Circus Man."  
MAJESTIC—"A Contented Woman."  
PARK—"The House Next Door."  
PRINCESS—"The Goddess of Liberty."  
WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE—"The Chorus Lady."

## RUSSIAN BANKERS FAILED TO RAISE SUFFICIENT FUNDS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
ST. PETERSBURG—It is announced by government authority that the report that Russia has applied recently for a share of the Hankow-Szechuen railroad loan is misleading. In view of her important interests at Hankow Russia wanted to participate in the loan, but the Russian bankers to whom it was entrusted seemingly failed in the mission. That was a matter of more than two months ago. Subsequently this government had to content itself with a portion of the French share of the loan.

COLOGNE, Ger.—In a telegram from Berlin the Cologne Gazette says that although no official confirmation has yet been received of "the report that Russia claims to have a share in Chinese loans in future," such an intention seems really to be entertained. The German semi-official organ thereupon remarks:

"If Russia, who has not hitherto appeared in foreign countries as a lender, wishes and is able to effect a change in this respect, no difficulties are likely to be made, at any rate in Germany—in so far as it is a question of the future, and rights already acquired are not affected. For German policy in China the guiding principle is the principle of the open door, and this principle must be recognized in the case of Russia as it is recognized in the case of America."

## SYNDICATE WILL DRILL FOR OIL

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—A strong syndicate, headed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, is to undertake drilling operations for oil in the Flathead valley of southeastern British Columbia, just north of the international boundary. The syndicate owns 26 square miles of virgin country as far as development is concerned. The surface indications are said to be unusually good, consisting of seepages of crude petroleum, the oil in some instances virtually flowing out of the earth.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD GLADLY AGREE ON ARMAMENTS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—The Prime Minister was recently asked in the House of Commons whether in view of the growing feeling in Germany that there should be a reduction of armaments, the British government was considering any steps that might be taken to come to some arrangement in the matter. Mr. Asquith replied that "any intimation that the German government desire to take such an arrangement as is suggested into consideration will meet with a most cordial response from the government. It will be quite clear, after the public made by responsible ministers, that no representations from the government are required to prove that this is the case."

Timothy Healy, the member for North Louth, Ireland, has, according to Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, behaved in a manner unbecoming a member who had undertaken to sit, act and vote for the Irish party. It was during the discussion of clause 30 of the finance bill, dealing with the valuation of licensed premises, that Timothy Healy offended Mr. Redmond by voting against the government and supporting an amendment to omit the second sub-section of the clause, declaring that the prime minister had given the Irish members distinctly to understand that concessions would be made with regard to Irish license duties. This assurance, Mr. Healy declared, had prevented 80 Irish members from voting at the time. Mr. Healy's action is regarded by the Irish party as a violation of his pledge, and Mr. Redmond has written a letter which has been published, in which he says that "it is useless to hope for successful action if members of the party can with impunity openly flout its authority, override its decisions and give delight to Ireland's enemies by representing the leaders of the party as fools or knaves."

A meeting of Nationalists is to be held, and the results of the discussion as to Mr. Healy's relation to the party are awaited with interest. Mr. Healy in the meantime maintains that, by voting as he did, he was expressing the views of the Nationalist party who were anxious that the basis of the valuation of licensed premises in Ireland, known as the Griffith valuation, should not be altered.

The House of Commons is, in the meantime, still occupied in discussing the details of clause 30 of the finance bill dealing with the valuation of licensed premises. The second reading of the development and road improvement funds bill was moved by Mr. Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, who said that he did not intend to make any observations as a full explanation of the bill had been circulated. He would therefore reserve what he had to say until the end of the debate, when he would also

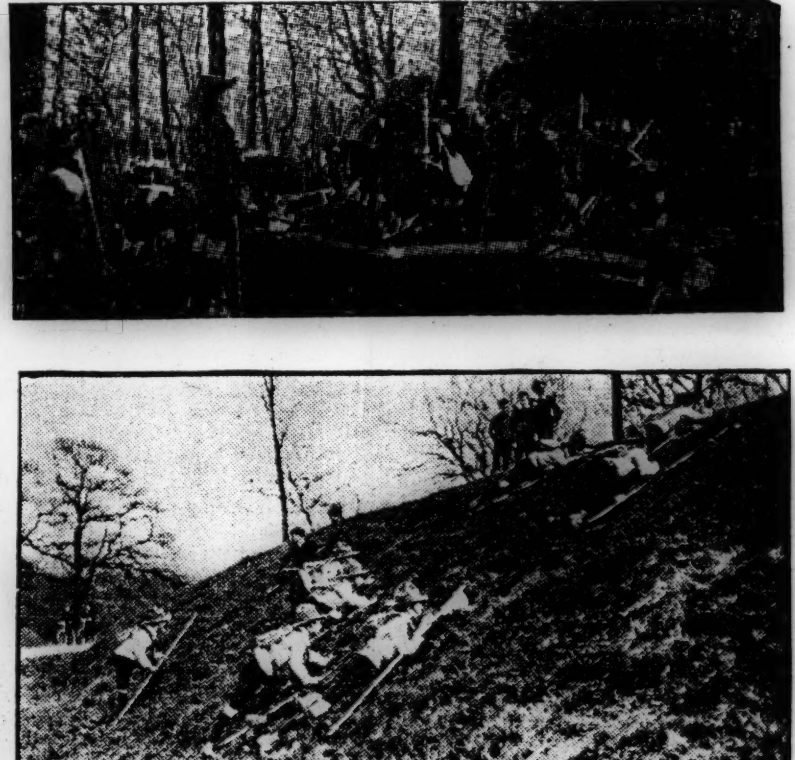
## Gen. Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts Hold First Reunion



GEN. BADEN-POWELL.  
Who organized and is the head of the boy scout movement.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—Eleven thousand boy scouts met on Sept. 4 at the Crystal Palace to take part in the first annual rally. It had been hoped that an even larger percentage of the 20,000 boy scouts that had joined as a result of 18 months' recruiting would have been present.

Among the earliest contingents to arrive were the Reigate girl scouts, one of the first female corps formed in the country. From the spectacular point of view the most interesting episode of the proceedings was perhaps the attack by an "enemy" on a farm where some scouts were encamped. In this item a force of territorialists and the legion of frontiersmen assisted, the duty of scouts being not that of actual combatants so much as bearers of orders from one body of defenders to another, receiving women and children from the building, and being of general service in a practical manner whenever and wherever possible. The leading motive of the



BOY SCOUTS IN ACTION.  
Upper illustration shows boys cutting wood for campfire. Lower view of lads on scouting expedition.

boy scout's career is to be loyal to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the scout law, in addition to which every scout is under obligation to do a "good turn" every day. The sports and competitions which took place during the day were entered into with the greatest zeal, and included exhibitions of tent-pitching, cycling, building bridges and "camp craft" generally.

Before the final march past took place the announcement was made by Major-General Baden-Powell, the founder of the movement, that he had received a telegram from Colonel Ponsoby on behalf of the King. This statement was received with enthusiastic cheering. The telegram was as follows:

"The King is pleased to note that the boy scouts are holding their first parade. Tell the boys that the King takes a great interest in them, and tell them that, if he calls upon them later in life to take up the defense of their country, the patriotic responsibility and habit of discipline they are now acquiring as boys

will enable them to do their duty as men, should any danger threaten the empire."

The following reply was despatched by the general on behalf of the boys: "Eleven thousand boy scouts assembled at the Crystal Palace present their humble duty and thank his majesty for his gracious message, which will be a great incentive to them to be prepared at all times to do their duty to their King and country before all else."

Messages were also read from Lord Roberts and Lord Charles Beresford. The proceedings terminated with a march past which lasted three quarters of an hour. The general standing on a platform below the great organ, was able to see and be seen by the boys as they marched through the length of the palace from the north door to the south.

The girl scouts, and the Scottish scouts, the latter headed by four boy pipers in kilts, were greeted with loud cheers. The field gun offered by the general for the smartest troop was won by the first Aldershot troop.

## LORD MAYOR WILL OPEN NEW COLLEGE ON OCTOBER FIRST

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—An important addition to the educational institutions of London will be celebrated on Oct. 1 when the lord mayor will open a new technical college—the gift of the Leather Sellers Company—which has been erected in the Tower Bridge road.

For the past 15 years a technical school of leather manufacture has been carried on at Herold's Institute, Bermondsey, but, valuable as the instruction has been, students have found that the only real place for practical experience was the tannery.

The new college will have a complete and ample equipment and the plant and machinery laid down embrace every branch of leather manufacture, including a heavy leather tannery with 30 hides a week. In addition there is a light leather tanhouse equipped to treat 300 hides in the same period. There is also a dyehouse fitted with drums and paddles, a machine shop for finishing light and heavy leathers, and a currying shop.

The college will not only provide instruction in the most practical phases of leather manufacture, but the student will also receive a thorough training and will be expected to pass an examination in the bacteriological aspects of leather and raw tanning materials.

In the building and equipment of the college the company has had the advice and assistance of some eminent tanners, not the least notable of whom is Lord Allerton, who, as Mr. Jackson, built up a vast tanner's business in Leeds.

## WILL CONTINUE DIRECT SERVICE

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Sir Sydney Olivier has returned here from England. Regarding reciprocity, the Governor said it was not decided which West Indian colonies the commission will visit, though it may come to Jamaica. Tenders from selected lines for a continuation of the direct steamship service between England and Jamaica will soon be invited after the conditions of the service are settled.

## CZAR NOT TO VISIT AT CONSTANTINOPLE OR ROME THIS YEAR

(Special to The Monitor.)  
ST. PETERSBURG—The imperial family has departed from Peterhof for the Crimea, leaving the visit to Moscow until their return. They will stay in Livadia for an extended period. It is understood, however, that it will be impossible for the Czar to visit Constantinople and Rome this year, as intended. Before the start was made on the Crimean trip an admiralty order was issued expressing his majesty's satisfaction with the excellent condition of the battleships *Slava* and *Cesarevitch* and the cruisers *Bogatyr*, *Aurora* and *Diana*, which were inspected by him a short time previous. The cruisers are proceeding abroad with the senior cadets.

A financial syndicate including German and Swedish firms has applied for a concession to cut a canal from the Baltic to the Black sea, linking the waterways of the Dvina and the Dnieper. It is understood that this syndicate has offered the government a considerable sum for the privilege.

The Russian government recently protested against the action of the Chinese government in establishing custom houses on the Amur and Sungari rivers. The reply of the Wai-wu Pu was that China holds that Russia's special position in Manchuria is restricted by the Portsmouth treaty. Inquiry at the foreign office elicits the statement that Russia does not contest China's right to such a procedure under the treaty of Aigun, which confines the navigation of the Sungari to Russians and Chinese, but it is surprised that China should place custom houses in an internal waterway 50 years after the signing of the treaty. The friendly nature of the conversations between the Chinese and Russian diplomats on the subject give rise to the impression that the Chinese Wai-wu Pu is resorting to a circuitous method of asserting Chinese sovereignty in northern Manchuria, which is no way menaced by Russia, as is witnessed by the precedent set by Russia in admitting Chinese into citizenship in the municipality of Harbin.

## SPAIN TO RENEW MOROCCAN FIGHT

Premier Declares Active Operations Will Begin Shortly Around Melilla After Conference With King.

MADRID—Senor Canalejas, once a minister and still leader of the Liberal party, in an interview with a *Seville* newspaper representative, says he considers the reported movement of the Sultan of Morocco's army a very important event. The Moorish troops are due to arrive at their destination at the same time as General Marina's troops will reach that point.

Senor Canalejas believes that Mulai Hafid and General Marina will confer on the matter and that the Sultan will offer to quell the rebellion himself, although the latter statement is a mere conjecture. The Sultan's conduct after the execution of El Rugh has been much commented on and he is now regarded with suspicion by the public.

There is general expectation in Madrid of fresh events in Morocco. It is believed that an important move by General Marina is imminent. On leaving the palace after two hours' conference with King Alfonso Senor Maura, the premier, told the newspaper men that active operations around Melilla will be renewed shortly.

## TURKISH GRAND VIZIER MAY NOT MAKE CABINET CHANGES

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The lapse of a number of days since the return of the grand vizier from Bursa without the precipitation of anything resembling a ministerial crisis affords hope that the government will be able to proceed without further cabinet changes. It has been stated for some time past that the minister of public works had failed to gain the confidence of some of his colleagues in the cabinet. His policy in office was criticized as not having been marked by sufficient activity in attracting foreign capital to the country, and there were probably other causes of friction. It has been believed that the grand vizier would address himself to the task of persuading Nurundehian Effendi to resign his post and accept some other position under the government, in order to avert the reconstruction of the cabinet.

Possibly any definite departure in the line of policy may be postponed until the return of the generalissimo, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, from the German military maneuvers, whence he betook himself with great éclat, some of the members of the cabinet being among the gathering at the railroad station to cheer him off. He went as the guest of Emperor William.

The Armenian patriarch has tendered his resignation to the grand vizier on

the ground that the sentences in connection with the Adana uprising were inadequate. The patriarch maintains that the four Armenians who were sentenced were innocent and that the condemnation of 40 Turks is a travesty, since the real instigators of the attacks go unpunished.

A short time ago a court martial sitting at Marash attempted to bring under its jurisdiction 16 of the inhabitants of Zeitun, in the Adana district, for the part they played in the great outburst against the Armenians, long ago. The Zeitunis, who are among the most stubborn and independent mountaineers in Asia Minor, fled to the mountains and troops were sent after them. The Patriarch made representations to the government urging that the Zeitunis ought not to be punished for their participation in events which happened so long ago. Pending the decision of the council of ministers the government showed itself disposed to leave the settlement of the question in the hands of the Patriarch, advising him to exert his influence to persuade the Zeitunis to appear before the court.

The new Turkish minister to Bulgaria has an interview with the Bulgarian foreign minister, General Paprikoff, recently, over the question of the frontier disputes which have been the cause of so much official concern of late. As a result of these negotiations the two nations have worked out a mutual understanding to promulgate a common statute regarding the frontier service. It is provided that the appearance of an officer of either nationality shall be sufficient to suspend any hostilities between soldiers of the two nations, and that the dispute shall be settled finally by delegates from both governments. In this way it is hoped that future friction will be eliminated.

The Porte has instructed the Ottoman ambassadors accredited to the four protecting powers to call attention to the attacks on Mohammedans in Crete, which, it declares, tend to indicate the absence of protection of Mohammedans in the island.

In replying to the friendly assurances of the new Greek cabinet the Porte has expressed its satisfaction with them as tending to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

## KOREAN BANK SHARES POPULAR

(Special to The Monitor.)  
TOKIO, Japan—The shares in the new Central Korean Bank, which were available for public subscription, were oversubscribed a hundred times in a few hours. The Korean government took 30,000 and the remainder went to the general public.

## Mr. Cody's Flight - LONDON LETTER - Altering Docks

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—A scheme is being considered by the Port of London authority for making extensive alterations to Tilbury docks, on the Thames some 20 miles below Woolwich arsenal. It is proposed among other improvements to build large landing-stages as at Liverpool, where the P. & O. and Atlantic liners can unload their cargoes. The advisability of laying down a second dock to the west of the present enclosure is also being considered. It is said that work on the improvements will be commenced very shortly.

## MR. CODY'S GREAT CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT

Mr. Cody has just established in England a world's record for cross-country flights. Mr. Cody is still at Aldershot, where he has carried out all his experiments and where he has patiently persisted in his efforts to produce a satisfactory aeroplane. Not long ago Mr. Cody achieved a great success by flying for a distance of some miles, and now he has eclipsed all his previous performances and established a world's record by making a cross-country flight of

over 40 miles in 60 minutes. There was practically no wind when Mr. Cody rose from the ground, but as he soared to a height of some 200 feet he flew into some strong currents. Starting from his shed on Luffen's plane he circled up to a considerable height and then, like some monster bird, turned off over the long valley and then over the garrison, where he was greeted with lusty cheers from the troops which were drilling at the time. Darting off in the direction of a church, Mr. Cody descended to a lower level, circled round the spire and again made for Farnborough, rising as he flew. He then passed over Queens Parade, the Marlborough Lines barracks, Cove Common, the balloon factory and so on until the petrol gave out. Mr. Cody gunged his supply to a nicety, for while still at an altitude of about 100 feet and just as he was about to descend to earth the engine stopped owing to the petrol-tank being practically emptied. This resulted in the machine plunging earthward at a greater speed than Mr. Cody had intended. Just as, however, he was within some 20 feet of the ground the remaining few drops of petrol, probably owing to the angle at which the ma-

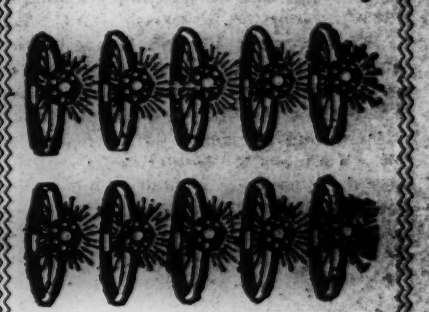
chine was descending, reached the engine and started it going again. This enabled Mr. Cody to prevent the aeroplane landing too abruptly, although as it was, a couple of stunts were snapped.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Cody on his success, but we trust that the time is not far distant when some device will be discovered whereby an aeroplane can be brought easily and gently to earth, even should the engine stop unexpectedly.

## NEW LAWS AFFECTING SWISS WATCH TRADE

From Geneva comes the report that the watch trade in that city is at present not so prosperous as it has been. The cause of this state of affairs is attributed to the recent British patent laws, the new American tariff and the opening of factories in other countries. Chaux-de-Fonds is perhaps the town whence a greater number of watches are exported than from any other town in Switzerland, and there are here some 850 workmen who have been out of employment for some months, and it is said that some 4000 or more men will be affected either directly or indirectly in the near future.

## SPECIAL This Week Only



DIAMONDS  
1/4 Carat 12.50

For this week only we shall offer a large number of Solitaire Diamond Rings, as shown above. All have 14-carat gold settings. Every Diamond has all the fire and brilliancy of a \$200 gem, and might easily be taken for one costing that much per carat. Every one will be sold with the distinct understanding that if it can be duplicated in this city for less than \$20.00 the money will be refunded. This special offering will end Sat., Sept. 25, at 10 p. m. All mail orders received up to Oct. 1 will be filled. We shall also offer the following list of Diamond Rings, of which we have no duplicates. The purchaser of any one of these Rings will have the privilege of keeping it ten days for comparison and appraisal, and then returning it for the full amount in cash if desired.

Weight, Special Weight, Special  
carat, price, carat, price.  
1 1-32 \$59.50 1 1/2 \$72.75  
1 1-16 \$59.50 1 3/4 \$72.75  
3/8 extra fine \$35.00 Three-stone \$75.00  
1/2 extra fine \$32.50 4-stone \$75.00  
3/4 extra fine \$30.00 5-stone \$75.00  
1 1/4 extra fine \$27.00 6-stone \$75.00  
1 3/4 extra fine \$24.00 7-stone \$75.00

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## PRACTISE BEGINS TODAY FOR CHICAGO VARSITY ELEVEN

**Coach Staggs' Hardest Task Will Be to Develop a Quarterback to Take the Place of Steffins.**

### PAGE IS CAPTAIN

CHICAGO—Today marks the opening of fall football practice for the candidates for this year's Chicago University eleven and while Coach A. A. Staggs, the former Yale star, feels very confident of turning out another championship eleven, there are one or two important positions that will have to be filled by new men. The hardest one he will have to deal with is that of quarterback, Steffins being one of the best that has ever occupied that important place.

During the coming week and a part of the following one the candidates will be given practice both morning and afternoon. Coach Staggs appreciates the fact that there is but a short while in which to get the men ready for the opening game with Purdue, Oct. 2, and will give them all the work possible in the meantime.

Much time will be devoted to training a successor for Steffins. There are now two leading candidates for the place, H. O. Page, who played end last year and captain of this year's eleven, and Rogers. Neither of these men has had very much experience at that position in late years and Page is badly needed at his old end position. Rogers is a likely looking candidate and under Staggs' careful coaching should make a good man. Page had considerable experience at quarter some years ago, and if no other man can be developed, he will undoubtedly be placed there permanently.

Chicago should have a very strong line this year. Of last year's regular line men, Badenoch, center, Hirsch and Ehrhorn, guards, Hoffman and Kelley, tackles, and Page, end, are all back in college and eligible to play. For the vacant end Kasulker and Sauer are the most likely candidates. Both are very fast in getting down the field under punts, are fairly strong on the defensive and have had much basketball experience which makes them valuable at handling the forward pass.

The team will undoubtedly be weaker in the backfield than in 1908. Crawley and Worthine are the only veterans left and they seem practically sure of their old positions. There are a number of promising candidates for the vacancies, including Sunderland, DeBoth, Kaman and Davenport. All of these players have had more or less experience and they are expected to develop up to the average Chicago backfield. The final selection of the backfield men will depend largely on the filling of quarterback.

## NEW PREMIER CAR ARRIVES

The Premier Boston depot has just received the first 1910 Premier touring car, which car brings with it a rather interesting bit of history. This is one of the two Premier cars entered in the Glidden tour as No. 2, in competition for the trophy offered by the donor whose name the tour popularly bears, and which finished the strenuous 2700-mile run from Detroit to Denver and return to Kansas City without any work done or adjustments made on the road, and with a perfect road score.

Immediately after its return to the Premier factory this car was shipped to Philadelphia to participate in the run of Premier cars from Philadelphia to Cape May and return on Sept. 11 and 12, given by the Motor Company, the Philadelphia distributors, and was used on that occasion as the chairman's car. Following this event it was shipped to Boston, and even though the car has run several thousand miles it is in apparently as good condition, barring the external finish, as when it left the Indianapolis factory. It will be used by the Boston distributors, and certainly offers convincing evidence to any one interested in taking a ride in it that it has not deteriorated through the hard use it has been subjected to.

### CRESCENT MAKES THREE POINTS.

NEW YORK—The Crescent Athletic Club scored three points toward the Metropolitan league championship final series when at Bay Ridge Harry C. Martin and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Club faced Robert T. Bryan and Willie C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. In the singles Bull defeated Grant, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3, while Martin experienced greater difficulty against Bryan, scoring 6-0, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2. The doubles also reached four sets, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, before the Crescent pair won.

### CUTLER TO TRY FOR WORLD TITLE.

Albert G. Cutler is to enter the billiard game in the coming campaign that will decide the world's championship. Last week he made two phenomenal runs at the 18-inch ball line game—365 and 209. Cutler will practise afternoon and evening with Charles Threlkett at the Hub rooms.

### LEADS WESTERN CHAMPIONS.



CAPT. H. O. PAGE, 1910. Chicago University football team.

## CHAMPIONS HOLD THREE-GAME LEAD

**Chances Now Favor Detroit to Take American League Pennant Again, the Philadelphia a Close Second.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	50	49	.505
Philadelphia	49	52	.485
Boston	50	50	.500
Chicago	48	54	.469
Cleveland	47	55	.459
New York	44	58	.433
St. Louis	38	64	.375
Washington	38	100	.275

**SATURDAY'S GAMES.**  
Chicago 7, Boston 0.  
Boston 2, Chicago 0.  
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 0.  
New York 3, Cleveland 2.  
Washington 10, St. Louis 7.

**GAMES TODAY.**  
Chicago at Boston.  
Cleveland at New York.  
Detroit at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at Washington.

With two weeks more of American league baseball, the present champions have a lead of three games over their nearest rivals, the Philadelphia Athletics, and while there is still a chance of the latter beating them out for first place, it is hardly probable that that will happen. With Detroit playing such a fast game as the club has shown during the past month, there does not appear to be any team that can pull them down far enough to give Philadelphia a chance to move up higher.

Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston have shown some wonderfully fast work this season. Detroit started the season better than ever before and although the team fell off badly during the middle part of the season, Manager Jennings showed his great ability by trading players in such a manner that he strengthened his weak places and once more carried his team to the head of the list. Philadelphia has made a great improvement in the past year. At the start of the race it was not expected that the Athletics would make much of a battle for first honors, but they have been in the game from the very start, and had it not been for the fact that Bender, Plank and Combs were not in good shape during the early part of the season, they might now be leading the standing.

Boston also has made a wonderful showing. The team has, at times, played as fast a game as any club in the league, but a lack of pitchers and poor management at times has kept the club back. The last western trip seemed to take much of the confidence out of the players and their playing since returning East has not been up to its best. Another year should find this club much stronger. New York and Chicago have shown the greatest improvement of any of the clubs during the past week. The latter has picked up a number of new players who are showing up in fine form, and there is now little chance of their being beaten out of fourth place. New York is now but five games behind Cleveland, and if the team continues to play as fast as it has during the past week it will beat that team out for first place in the second division.

### WILKESBARRE WINS PENNANT.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., won the pennant of the New York State State Baseball League, closing a successful season. Utica was second and Albany third. After getting a bad start Wilkesbarre made a grand finish and finally won after being pressed hard.

### MISS FLORENCE SUTTON WINS.

DELMONT, Cal.—Miss Florence Sutton, sister of May Sutton, has won the coast championship of 1909 by defeating the national champion, Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, in straight sets.

## HARVARD HOLDS LIGHT PRACTISE

**Constant Use of the Forward Pass in Practise Indicates Cambridge Eleven Will Feature the Play.**

Harvard began her second week of football this morning with about 50 candidates for the varsity reporting to Captain Fish at the Stadium at 10.30. None of the regular coaching staff appeared on the field, but Fish was assisted by Green, who played center on Captain Campbell's famous team in 1901.

The work this morning was rather light, consisting of trying the forward pass, tackling the dummy, throwing the medicine ball, kicking and light scrimmage work. No formations were made up and it is not expected that a regular lineup will be held until Wednesday or Thursday. Green took 15 of the men one side and gave them considerable work at starting, the intention being to have a fast charging line this year.

There are now so many candidates out for the team that it is hard for the coaches to give them much attention, and it is expected that a cut will be made this week. There is a wealth of fine material at hand, and it looks as if this year's team would be much stronger than the 1908 eleven. The forward pass is going to be a prominent part of Harvard's playing is indicated by the way the players are being kept at this feature. They have had much practise every day and are showing much ability at it.

At 11 o'clock some 25 candidates for the freshman eleven reported to Coach Waterman. There were a number of very likely looking men among them, and the outlook seems most bright for another championship eleven. They were given about an hour of light practise.

Practise will be held this afternoon for both squads, with a number of the regular coaches on the field.

The following is a list of the freshman candidates:

R. Fay, H. D. Minor, E. Bradley, C. D. Bartlett, J. H. S. M. Thomas, C. W. Ferriss, Gleason, C. C. Goodwin, N. D. Minor, C. F. Dwyer, E. Cooper, Farley, Bruns, E. A. Gauston, Hollister, R. G. McCarthy, Gallet, G. M. Hurd, J. Jones, H. J. Starns, R. C. Proctor, D. C. Parmeter, H. B. Ball, Ramsey, Bigelow, J. G. Russell, W. T. Plumb, R. W. Resoldt, G. S. "Red" B. A. Prater, Gardner, Mackey, R. W. Ball, E. P. Graves and Broomfield.

## GOOD WORK DONE BY WILLIAMS MEN

WILLIAMSTOWN—The first game of the Williams football squad, which has now had about two weeks of preliminary work, will be played here tomorrow.

There are many freshmen in the squad, which consists of 90 men, some of whom are doing exceptionally good work for so early in the season, and Coach Newton and Captain Brooks feel much encouraged as a result.

The following men have done well in the preliminary work: Anderson, at quarter, Peterson, Stevens, Rogers, Kellogg, Graves and Alexander.

### ELSIE TAKES VITTUM CUP.

C. R. Prichard's Elsie wins the trophy offered by Albert Vittum for the power boat series of the Junior Yacht Club at Beverly for boats under eight horsepower. The sail-off broke the tie which existed between the Elsie and the Tonyboy, owned by A. L. Silva, the Tonyboy failing to show up. The second cup goes to the Tonyboy and the third cup to the Ruth A, owned by John T. Doyle and Chester Waitt.

### CORNELL STARTS PRACTISE.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Practise by the candidates for Cornell's 1909 football teams was begun here today. Field Coaches Dudley Walder and B. J. O'Rourke met the men, a great many of whom were on hand the first day. Almost an entirely new varsity line will have to be developed this fall, for several of last year's team were graduated.

### ALL NEW MEN FOR CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Pa.—An entirely new eleven will have to be built up here this season by Glen Warner, as there is not a single man scheduled for the 1909 team that was on the regular eleven last year. Warner is much pleased with the game that the Carlises put up against the Steeltowns recently.

TEN LEADING BATTERS.		
NATIONAL.		Bat. Av.
Wagner, Pittsburgh	331	.331
Seaton, Brooklyn	324	.324
Seymour, New York	317	.317
Hyatt, Pittsburgh	311	.311
Mitchell, Cincinnati	306	.306
Hobbs, Cincinnati	305	.305
Bates, Philadelphia	301	.301
Hofman, Chicago	290	.290
Brantford, Philadelphia	288	.288
Speaker, Boston	282	.282

TEN LEADING RUNGETTERS.		
Runs.		
Leach, Pittsburgh	110	
Clark, Pittsburgh	84	
Wagner, Pittsburgh	81	
Byrne, St. Louis-Pittsburgh	79	
Evers, Chicago	76	
Konetchy, St. Louis	74	
Barbeau, Pittsburgh-St. Louis	73	
Mitchell, Cincinnati	71	
Burch, Brooklyn	70	
Sieckard, Chicago	68	

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS.		
Stolen bases.		
Boscher, Cincinnati	46	
Murray, New York	36	
Wagner, Pittsburgh	35	
Egan, Cincinnati	34	
Mages, Philadelphia	32	
Burch, Brooklyn	32	
Clark, Pittsburgh	29	
Bates, Philadelphia	28	
Chance, Chicago	28	
Mitchell, Cincinnati	28	

## YALE LOOKS FOR STRONG VARSITY ELEVEN THIS YEAR

**Brides and Wheaton Only Members of Last Year's Team That Will Be Missed This Season.**

### VERY STRONG LINE

NEW HAVEN—Not in years has the outlook for a championship football eleven at Yale appeared as bright at the beginning of fall practise as is the case today when the candidates report to Head Coach Howard Jones for the first work of 1909. With all but four of the men who played in the big games of 1908 back as candidates for this year's team, and a wealth of promising new men eligible, Yale should have one of her strongest lines.

Of last year's players who are not eligible, the absence of only two will be felt. Brides, tackle, and Wheaton, halfback, will be missed as they were two veteran players of more than average ability. Burch, at end, and Biddle, at center, were players of not over average ability, and there are new men who will fill their positions this year, even better than they were filled in 1908.

Last year two things happened in Yale football that had not previously occurred in years. The coaching system was not up to Yale standard and a quarterback of true Yale caliber was not developed during the entire season. These are conditions seldom seen at New Haven and there is little chance of a duplication this year. In Howard Jones, Yale has a player of experience, a former end of more than average ability. That he can coach was well evidenced by the way in which he handled the Syracuse eleven of 1908, and it is confidently expected that this year's Yale squad will not want for proper coaching.

One of the chief weaknesses in the Yale eleven of 1908 was poor generalship. Quarterback material "as not very good. Neither Corey nor Johnson being competent to run a successful varsity team in such a hard contest as that of Harvard and Yale last November. Those two men are again candidates for the position, but there is little chance of either one making it. Last year's freshman eleven had two men on it who are leading candidates for the varsity this year, and one of them will undoubtedly be the final selection. They are Merritt, formerly of Phillips Andover, and Vaughn, a former Phillips Exeter player. Vaughn is also a good end or tackle, and should Merritt be the quarterback, he will probably fill one of the two vacant line positions.

The line should be very strong with Cooney, center; Goebel and Andrus, guards; Hobbs and Lilley, tackles, and Haines, Logan, Vaughn or Kilpatrick, ends. They are all veterans, and if they can be imbued with plenty of speed they will make one of the strongest combinations Yale has ever had.

Captain Coy will undoubtedly look after the fullback position as brilliantly as ever. He is a strong, heady player, and if he can be taught to follow his interference and combine his dash with that of the rest of the team, he will make a great ground gainer. Coy will undoubtedly look after the punting, but a new drop kicker will have to be developed to take Wheaton's place. Coy is fair in this department, and good coaching should make Merritt or Vaughn both average kickers.

### NEWTON EXPECTS STRONG ELEVEN

NEWTON, Mass.—Despite the fact that the majority of last year's team were graduated, James Gallagher, the captain-elect of the Newton High School football team, is confident that another strong eleven will be developed. The position of coach at Newton is still in doubt, although at present Lawrence Riley is supervising the work. Lawrence Buckley, assistant manager of the 1908 team, has been appointed manager. The opening game will be played Sept. 28 on Clifton field, Newtonville, with Needham High as the opposing eleven.

TEN LEADING BATTERS.		
AMERICAN.		Bat. Av.
Cobb, Detroit	366	.366
Collins, Philadelphia	353	.353
Shattery, Washington	333	.333
Leake, Cleveland	327	.327
Crawford, Detroit	307	.307
Gardner, Boston	306	.306
Carigan, Boston	302	.302
Gessler, Boston-Washington	300	.300
Lord, Boston	299	.299
Speaker, Boston	293	.293

TEN LEADING RUNGETTERS.		
Runs.		
Rush, Detroit	102	
Cobb, Detroit	89	
Collins, Philadelphia	97	
Lord, Boston	97	
Lord, Boston	97	
Baker, Philadelphia	95	
Speaker, Boston	94	
Gessler, Boston-Washington	93	
McIntyre, Detroit	63	
Davis, Philadelphia	62	

TEN LEADING BASERUNNERS.		
Stolen bases.		
Cobb, Detroit	74	
Collins, Philadelphia	73	
Rush, Detroit	41	
Dougherty, Chicago	37	
Morlary, Detroit	32	
Lord, Boston	32	
Speaker, Boston	28	
McConnell, Boston	28	
Niles, Boston	27	
Parent, Chicago	26	

## PITTSBURG HAS INCREASED LEAD

**New York Puts Chicago Out of National League Race by Taking Three Straight Games.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	50	36	.583
Chicago	41	45	.478
New York	39	52	.430
Cincinnati	39	58	.404
Philadelphia	37	70	.344
St. Louis	37	68	.350
Brooklyn	37	67	.351
Boston	30	96	.280

**SATURDAY'S GAMES.**  
Boston 1, Cincinnati 1.  
Cincinnati 8, Boston 5.  
Pittsburg 6, Brooklyn 0.  
New York 2, Chicago 0.  
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2.

**SUNDAY'S GAMES.**  
Cincinnati 5, Boston 3.  
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2.  
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.  
New York 4, Chicago 4.

**GAMES TODAY.**  
Boston at Cincinnati.  
New York at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg has greatly increased its lead in the National league race of 1909 and there is now practically no possibility of Chicago displacing the former for final honors. The recent New York-Chicago series proved costly for the latter club and took away whatever hope Manager Chance may have had of taking his fourth successive pennant. With the possible exception of Cincinnati and Philadelphia the clubs will undoubtedly finish the season as they now stand.

Chicago, New York and Philadelphia have been the big disappointments of the year. These three clubs figured prominently in the race a year ago, and while Chicago kept winning striking distance of Pittsburg during the greater part of the season, it has not been as fast a team as the one that won the world's championship last October. The loss of Kling has never been made up. New York has been weak in pitchers and batting. Donlin's heavy hitting has been greatly missed and Mathewson has been the only one of the team's pitchers that has shown consistent form. Poor management has been the principal trouble in Philadelphia, and unless there is a decided change in that department before another year, the club will finish lower than this season.

The showing made by Boston during the past month shows just where the trouble has been with that nine. There are a number of good players among the men, but they were poorly handled and did not get a chance to show up in their best form. There are still a number of weak places on the team, but good handling from the start and a few new players, will bring that club up to a much better standing.

### TENNIS CUP IN COMPETITION.

NEW YORK—Today the tennis cup offered by William Rees of Minneapolis, through his daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Rees, the Minnesota state champion, will be placed in competition on the courts of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred Forty-ninth street and Convent avenue. The entry list includes more than 20 players. Among the entries are Miss Marie Wagner, national indoor champion; Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, former national champion; Mrs. F. S. Weaver, Mrs. William H. Pouch, a former champion; Miss Jessie Patterson, Miss Franchette Goethe, Miss Louise Goethe, Miss E. H. Olson, Miss Alberta Thompson, Miss Edith Adele Bagg, Miss Susie B. Ennis, Miss Alida Hamilton, Miss Annie Hamilton, Miss Mary C. Hamilton, Miss Marguerite Smith, Miss Elizabeth T. Comstock, Miss Rachel Eltinge, Miss Fanny M. Fish, Miss Alice L. Fish, Miss Kathryn Richardson and others.

### THREE GAMES WITH BOSTON.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester High School football team has arranged three games with teams of Greater Boston for this season. It will also be kept unusually busy with other towns. The schedule follows: Sept. 25, Waltham High at Waltham; Oct. 2, St. Mark's at Southboro; 9, Everett High at Everett; 16, Rindge Manual Training at Worcester; 20, Pomfret school at Pomfret, Conn.; 23, Springfield High at Worcester; 30, Newton High at Newton; Nov. 6, Bridgewater Normal at Worcester; 25, Kalumet Boat Club at Worcester.

### EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	55	60	.588
Newark	53	62	.562
Providence	47	67	.535
Toronto	45	68	.525
Buffalo	48	75	.477
Baltimore	44	79	.444
Montreal	43	79	.444
Jersey City	50	84	.413

### SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Toronto 4, Newark 1.  
Providence 4, Buffalo 1.  
Rochester 10, Jersey City 0.

### ORPHEE WINS RACE IN PARIS.

PARIS—Orphee in 14h. 3m. won the annual footrace from Rouen to Paris, a distance of 97 miles. Orphee and Cibot, who was his racing partner when the pair visited the United States early this year, both started in the race around Paris two weeks ago, but both finished far behind.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

One of the peculiar things about the game of golf, from my observation, is the way in which certain players of years of experience on the links go round after round in figures close up to the 100 mark and still continue to get satisfaction and amusement. Nearly any one of these players has better possibilities in him and I could assure him from my own personal experience that there is a heap sight more fun in the game if you can feel yourself improving your average scores, if only a stroke a year.

I have particularly in mind a player who has been hammering golf balls for 10 years. In 1899 or 1900 he could beat me with considerable ease. He now drives a fairly respectable ball from the tee, but is so woefully inaccurate with his irons and putters that it is the exception for him to get a card under the 100 mark. Not long ago I invited him to play a round to see if I could not point out some radical error in his game.

On the first hole, after a drive within a few yards of mine, he flubbed an iron rough grass, then backed out into a trap and eventually recorded a 7 for a hole that is an easy four. On the next hole, after a good drive, he topped his second into bunker, failed to get out on his next and scored an 8 for a bogey 5 hole. The same process continued until at the end of the round with one or two holes approximated, he had made 108 strokes to my 82 and I was 15 holes up.

Now it is fair to ask: What did he do wrong? For purposes of brevity the best answer is that the only thing he did right was to get a fairly accurate drive by means of a very awkward stance and swing. Exactly how he could get a ball of from 150 to 200 yards grasping the club like a baseball bat is beyond me; but he did so.

Not wishing to discourage him, I proposed that his best cure would be a regular series of lessons from the professional coupled with daily practise with his irons and putter. Instead of hitting into the ball and carrying the stroke through with snap, speed and vigor, he sort of pushed or dragged the club to it with the lack of go that one would expect in a man 70 or 80 years of age.

After getting well up toward a green in fairly decent shape out would come that fatal mashie, and the ball would be so outrageously sliced or pulled that his ball would get a lie calling for the brilliancy of recovery of an Egan to get close enough to the pin to have a chance to halve the hole with Colonel Bogey.

Then when he finally got on the green his approach putt would leave the ball anywhere but dead to the hole. He seemed to have no idea of the different degrees of strength to apply to the ball or to make any allowance for the slopes and undulations of the various greens.

This brief description is not overdrawn in the least. It is true to nature and tells the story that is repeated on at least one dozen holes in each round. Yet the man likes golf and takes

a keen interest in playing in handicaps and friendly matches with opponents in his own class. If his case were hopeless I should not be now describing it in all its details.

There are literally thousands of would-be golfers just in the same situation as this one, who if they would temporarily refrain from playing regular rounds and devote a few weeks' time to patient practise along the lines briefly outlined in this column, or better still under the direction of a competent professional, would chop 10 or more strokes off their handicaps in a year.

Except to a natural golfing genius, all must travel the same road to acquire even reasonable proficiency. There never was a ranker duffer than myself nor a person with less natural golfing ability, so I feel that I am justified in offering encouragement to those who are traveling along the same path.

I shall never forget the criticism of Walter J. Travis, who, in a local tournament in which I had dared to venture with an 18 handicap for the usual Saturday event, asked me to show him my card. He looked it over carefully and handed it back remarking, "Consistent. Yes, consistently rotten." By that he meant that I had taken from one to two strokes more than bogey on every hole—a very exceptional evenness



## DES MOINES GREETSPRESIDENT WITH BIG MILITARY TOURNEY

(Continued from Page One.)

that the commission itself shall institute an inquiry into the reasonableness or justice of such rate or classification.

"This introduces a somewhat new element into the act by placing the railroad company in the situation that when it proposes to make a change in the rate it should be permitted to come to the commission affirmatively and declare the change to the new rate is justified. I am inclined to think this is a fair change.

"In the provisions of the law it gives to the public the same right to have changes which affect them injuriously investigated before they go into effect, as it does changes of rates by the railroad, by the appeal to the courts to have the order of the commission subjected to investigation and hearings. Railroads ought not to be permitted to change their rates unless they can give a reason for it.

"A third amendment to the act should provide that the commission may by order suspend, modify or annul any changes in the rules or regulations which impose undue burdens on shippers. No doubt ought to be left with respect to the power of the commission on such a subject, because the rules and regulations of a railway are the means by which injustice may be done to the shipper. There has been a good deal of difficulty encountered by shippers over connecting lines, and the power of the commission in respect to this has been quite limited.

"It would seem well to empower the commission, on the application of one carrier or an individual or at the instance of the commission itself, to compel connecting carriers to unite in forming a through route and to fix the rate and the apportionment thereof among the carriers.

"The commission should also be empowered to prescribe the rules and regulations under which the shippers shall have the privilege to designate the route over which their shipments shall be carried to the destination beyond that of the first carrier.

"Another most important amendment of the interstate commerce law—part of which was specifically promised in the platform—is a prohibition against any interstate railroad company acquiring stock in any competing railroad in the future and a further provision that no railroad engaged in interstate commerce shall, after a certain date, hold or control a competing railroad and the further amendment that after the passage of the amending act, no railroad company engaged in interstate commerce shall issue any additional stock or bonds or other obligations except with the approval of the commission based upon a finding by the commission that same are issued first for purposes authorized by law and second for a price not less than par for stock, and not less than the reasonable market value for bonds, such price being paid either in cash or in property or service and if in property or services, then at a fair value thereof as determined by the commission.

"By these provisions, enforced with reason and drawn with a view not to be too drastic with railroads in the beginning, we shall gradually abolish that evil which is involved in the union of railroads owning the stock of another; and we shall prevent the overissue of stock and bonds, so as to prevent watering and to keep the railroad efficient for service, which was intended."

"It greatly interferes after a time with the power of the owners to improve a railroad loaded down with securities, the interest upon which it cannot pay because those securities were not represented by actual value put into the railroad. I think, therefore, it is plainly within the power of a congress in dealing with interstate railroad companies that are organized under state corporations to insist that, in order to maintain efficient instruments of transportation, the watering of stock and bonds on them shall cease.

"These proposed amendments to the interstate commission law will entrust to the interstate commission considerably more power than that tribunal has at present. But we have entered upon a course of regulating railroads and as the laws which we passed have not been as effective for the purpose as it was hoped, we must continue to introduce amendments to bring about a law which will serve the purpose which we have.

"One great trouble with railroad management was the allowance by railroads of illegal and a discriminatory rate. Those have now largely ceased, and that was one of the great accomplishments of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. But the question of rates and their justice still remains in the scope of the authority of the interstate commerce commission, and has not been wide enough to make the regulation as effective as it ought to be and to bring under consideration as many of the rates as it should within a reasonable time.

"In addition to these amendments to the law which are looking to a rather more drastic regulation of railroad rates than heretofore, another provision should be added by which railroads may be permitted to agree upon traffic rates and make contracts with respect to rates that shall not be pooling contracts, but shall constitute agreements as to rates—provided always that such agreements shall receive the approval of the interstate commerce commission. In this wise the operation of the anti-trust law against traffic agreements between railroads will be abolished; and against their absolute prohibition would be substituted a requirement that such agree-

ments shall meet the approval of a properly constituted tribunal.

"This last section brings me to the question of the anti-trust law. While we have not threshed the whole matter out sufficiently to reach a definite conclusion, I am strongly inclined to the view that the way to make the anti-trust law more effective is to narrow its scope somewhat, so that it shall not include in its prohibition and denunciation as a crime anything but a conspiracy or combination or contract entered into with actual intent to monopolize or suppress competition in interstate trade.

"It has been thought that the law ought to limit its denunciation to those contracts in restraint of trade that are unreasonable. I do not favor any such limitation for the reason that in the common law the reasonable restraint of trade came to have a very different meaning.

"It seems to be proposed to leave to the judges to decide what combinations and contracts in restraint of trade ought to be permitted to be enforced on the general grounds of public policy. In other words, to have the court attempt to establish some line between what are called good and bad trusts, as if the suppression of competition in some cases was a good thing and in other cases was bad.

"I cannot agree that any such distinction can be properly made. All combination to suppress competition or to maintain a monopoly in whole or in part of interstate trade is and should be in violation of the anti-trust law and should be punished as such and there is no room for the expression 'reasonable' or 'unreasonable' in this general view of the statute.

"If the statute were limited to combinations, conspiracies and contracts to restrain trade with intent to monopolize interstate trade or with intent to suppress competition therein, it would probably not include within its denunciation a boycott against goods going into interstate trade; because such boycott is in restraint against interstate trade, with the intention to restrain it, but it is not a restraint of interstate trade with the intent to suppress competition or to maintain a monopoly of the goods with which the contract is made.

"I am entirely opposed to excepting from the operation of any law of general application a class of persons like laborers or workmen or farmers or ministers or teachers or lawyers. Take the present anti-trust law, therefore, and insert a special exception to the application of that law by providing that it should not apply to the trade unions, and it would be class legislation of the most vicious character, but when you make the law apply to conspiracies seeking to suppress competition or to monopolize the trade, then the labor boycott is probably not included, simply because the state would not secure wide enough latitude to include it in its scope, and this result is obtained without class legislation at all.

"Ordinary action in equity by injunction in any place where the boycott is operative can accomplish effectively all the purposes that ought to be accomplished in the suppression of such an evil. On the other hand, to employ the anti-trust law for the purpose of suppressing evils growing out of the labor organizations is to take advantage against such unlawful labor organizations for the literal terms of a statute which were probably not intended to include that which judicial construction should not avoid including within its words.

"It would probably seem wise to establish an accusatory bureau in the department of justice to institute prosecution for violations of the interstate commerce law and of the anti-trust law."

President Taft's private car was afire in the night. At 1:30 a. m. flames were found in the Mayflower. Will Anderson, the porter, and Peter Anderson, the white cook loaned to the President by John Hays Hammond, were awakened by the smell of smoke. They found the floor of the Mayflower's kitchen ablaze. Seizing a few buckets of water, a few bags of flour and an ice cream can half full of brine, they fought the flames for several minutes before extinguishing the fire. Neither the President nor any of his party knew of the incident until this morning.

The presidential train reached this city at 6:45 a. m. over the Chicago & Great Western railroad lines from Minneapolis, which city it left at 8 o'clock Sunday night. With his arrival, the largest army tournament in the history of the state opened in this city. Fully 5300 soldiers are taking part in the maneuvers and tournament.

OMAHA, Neb.—The striking platform men of the local street car company will ask President Taft to decide their case when he arrives here late this afternoon. C. O. Pratt, leader of the strikers, said today that the carmen are willing to stand by any decision the President might make.

"We will not demand an immediate decision; or, if the companies will agree to submit our claims to any fair board of arbitration, we will resume work pending a settlement," he said.

**United States and Japan Friends, Says President**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—President Taft here bade the 50 member of the Japanese commercial mission to the United States a hearty welcome to the country, assured them of the lasting friendship of the American people and toasted the Emperor of Japan as "the warm and sincere friend of America."

J. D. Lowman, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Seattle, pinned on the President's breast a gold and enamel badge showing the American eagle extending a welcome to Japan, depicted by the rising sun. The medal was suspended from a bar, showing the American and Japanese flags intertwined. The stars of the American flag were diamonds.

A new club known as the Bill Club of Boston, has just been formed, its president being William P. Hickley, a member of the Legislature.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### DRAWBACK ON SLIPPERS.

WASHINGTON.—In the case of imported ladies' opera slippers, acting Secretary Reynolds has directed the collector of customs of Boston, whence the case arose, to allow on such slippers, in which imported satin, gold, silver, bronze and steel cloth are used, a drawback on export equal to the duties paid on the imported materials less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

### G. K. LIAN EMBASSY TO MOVE.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Announcement is made at the German summer embassy, Beverly Farms, that Count von Wedel, who is charge d'affaires in the absence of Ambassador von Bernstorff, will leave for Washington on Oct. 16, with Countess von Wedel. Mrs. Taft will leave the summer White House about the same date.

### SHIPWRECKED CREW LANDS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—Captain Littlejohn and the five men composing the crew of the schooner Charles J. Willard, bound from New York for Portland, which was sunk near Sow and Pigs shoal, were brought here Sunday on board the schooner Mary Augusta from New York.

### NEW STATION FOR CHICOPEE.

CHICOPEE, Mass.—Contracts for building a pumping station and stand-pipe for the new Fairview water works have been let by the board of water commissioners. The pumping station will cost about \$4000 and will be built by J. D. Sullivan.

### HIGH SCHOOL GETS WIRELESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Wireless telegraph instruments capable of sending and receiving messages over 1000 miles have been installed in the Technical High School, and in a week or so the school will be in direct touch with all the wireless stations in New England and New York.

### NAVAL OFFICERS TO STUDY.

WASHINGTON.—Orders have been issued at the navy department assigning Ensign R. T. Hanson and Midshipman J. C. Hunsaker to duty at the Boston navy yard for instruction preliminary to their assignment to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

### NEW BATTERIES FOR NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I.—This city, according to plans which have been prepared by the war department, is to be one of the strongest fortified places on the Atlantic coast. Arrangements for the increase of defenses include several new batteries.

### CLYDE LINER DISABLED.

NEW YORK.—A wireless message to Fire island reports that the Clyde line steamship Carib has anchored off Cape Hatteras with her machinery disabled. A revenue cutter has left Delaware breakwater to assist her.

### NOTED SCOTS ARRIVE IN BOSTON.

C. C. Nisbet, deputy governor; Col. L. A. Hope, W. A. Balfour, John A. Forrest and A. M. Henderson of the Royal Order of Scotland, are today at the Hotel Somerset, from an extensive tour of Canada.

### TURKISH OFFICIAL ARRIVES.

NEW YORK.—Yousouf Zia Pacha, ambassador extraordinary of his majesty the Emperor of all the Ottomans, and former Turkish minister to Austria and Italy, has arrived here from Liverpool.

### MISS FRICK'S GUESTS MEET.

WENHAM, Mass.—Girls from Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill and other New England cities who have been the guests of Miss Helen Frick, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, have had a reunion here.

### SHORTER HOURS AT SAME PAY.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The announcement is made that beginning Oct. 4 the Farr Alpaca Company will reduce the number of hours of its help from 58 to 56 a week with no loss in wages.

### RETAINS HULL OF LUCANIA.

LONDON.—The Cunard Steamship Company has arranged to retain the hull of the liner Lucania buried at Liverpool, and accept \$500,000 in settlement of the \$800,000 insurance.

### CONVENTION IS POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON.—The secretary of state has postponed until May, 1911, the meeting in Washington of the international convention for the protection of industrial property.

### NEW HAVEN BARN BURN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fire today destroyed the barns belonging to E. Schoenberger & Sons, meat dealers, on Vernon street, and Joseph Smith on Ward street here. Loss \$13,000.

### BOSTON BRIEFS.

John Minton of the election commissioners and Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, who comprise the listing board, met today and accepted the lists and ordered them turned over to the election commissioners.

Mayor George A. Hibbard, in a circular communication addressed to the press and to leading public bodies and citizens of Boston, outlines plans for a quieter observance of July 4, and invites their cooperation and assistance in arranging for "an ideal celebration."

Martin Hays, candidate for Republican nomination for the state House of Representatives, will hold open air rallies in Ward 25, Brighton and Allston tonight at Oak square.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette, will speak at Tremont Temple on the evening of Oct. 22.

A new club known as the Bill Club of Boston, has just been formed, its president being William P. Hickley, a member of the Legislature.

## MAGAZINE WRITER SAYS DEBTORS ARE SLAVES IN MEXICO

NEW YORK.—Asserting that peonage, to the extent of absolute slavery, exists in the republic of Mexico, fostered by the government officials, is but one of the many serious charges against the Mexican government contained in the first of a series of articles entitled "The Slavery of Yucatan by Barbarous Mexico" by John Kenneth Turner, beginning in the current number of The American Magazine.

In a foreword to the story the editors of the magazine declare: "We had not knowledge before that slavery existed to such an extent right at our doors, that men and women were enslaved for life by the thousands, starved, beaten and sold. We had supposed Mexico to be in some sense a republic, but we find it a government more absolute and autocratic than Russia."

## START IMMIGRANT STATION SHORTLY

Work on the new immigration station at Jeffries Point, according to Secretary Charles Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, will begin in about six weeks.

Secretary Nagel visited Boston today on matters relating to his department.

In company with Col. George B. Billings, commissioner for immigration for the port of Boston, he called at the offices of United States District Attorney Asa P. French in regard to the titles and transfer of the Jeffries Point Yacht Club's house and the land adjacent thereto in East Boston, on which the government has secured options, and upon which it intends to erect a \$250,000 immigration station.

It is understood that the district attorney will expedite the preliminary investigation of the titles and make the necessary transfer of the properties.

Secretary Nagel's announcement of an early date for the beginning of the construction work indicates that the government intends to expedite matters as soon as the title to the site is approved.

## BOSTONIANS VISIT BROOKLYN TODAY

BROOKLYN.—Representative citizens of Boston, including members of the joint board of public improvements of the Chamber of Commerce and various commissions, spent today inspecting the Bush stores here. They were shown over the plant by Vice-President J. A. Nash and Superintendent W. A. Brodie. The commission, which is here to study the latest transportation and storage facilities, expressed surprise at the immensity of the plant and the great volume of business done.

They were especially impressed with the vast concrete building which is let by the company for floor space for various industries. In the party were George G. Crocker, chairman of the joint board; George Lyman Rogers, secretary of the commissions; Walter Perley Hall, George W. Bishop, George E. Smith, Samuel M. Mansfield, Heman A. Harding, Horace G. Allen, George F. Swain, Josiah Quincy, James B. Noyes, William B. de las Casas and Ellerton P. Whitney.

## PUPILS OF LYNN TO ASSIST SHOW

LYNN, Mass.—The public school children and faculty of this city will have prominent parts in the thirty-fifth annual autumn exhibition of the Houghton Horticultural Society which is to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Old Fellows Hall.

Special prizes have been provided for the best general displays of flowers and vegetables, from school gardens, home gardens and for maintaining appearance of school grounds.

Dr. Herbert W. Newhall, Chester A. Newhall and Louis A. Wentworth are the committee on awards.

## CONTEST IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Some interesting contests will be decided at the Republican caucuses here Tuesday night. The most interesting one is that in which Col. A. P. Langtry, Paul I. Lombard and Gordon W. Gordon are making for the representative nomination in the fifth Hampden district.

## FRUIT DEALERS SUSPENDED.

Seaverns & Co., dealers in fruits at 93 South Market street, did not open their doors at the usual time this morning. It was said at the office of the firm that the company practically suspended business Saturday night.

## WAR SLOOP IS OVERDUE.

LONDON.—The admiralty today ordered cruisers to go in search of the war sloop Clio, which left Shanghai for Hong Kong Sept. 11, and is now five days overdue. The Clio carries a crew of 113 men, under command of Charles Boret.

## INSPECTOR OF UNIFORMS.

Michael T. Foley has been appointed an inspector of uniforms in the sanitary division of the street department for a period of not more than three months. Less than 100 of the employees of this division are uniformed.

## GOVERNOR JOHNSON IS BETTER.

ROCHESTER, Minn.—Gov. John A. Johnson, who has been seriously ill, today is pronounced out of danger. Dr. W. J. Mayo, his attending physician, declares the Governor will recover.

## Brief News About the State

### NEEDHAM.

A Woman's Club has been organized in connection with the Evangelical Congregational Church and will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Miss Marguerite H. Burrage will be the essayist, Miss Mildred Chandler reader, Miss Margaret K. Alexander vocalist and Mrs. R. G. Whit-let pianist.

The board of trade will hold its first meeting of the season this evening and plan its campaign.

The Rev. Melville A. Shaver gave the first of a series of travel talks on Palestine at the Congregational Church last evening.

Mrs. William Neil of Glasgow, Scot., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. David Murdoch of Harris avenue, sails for home tomorrow, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Helen H. Murdoch.

The newly organized choir at the Needham Heights M. E. Church began its duties yesterday with Miss L. Estelle Meyers as director.

### LYNN.

Striking carpenters on the Lynn Storage Warehouse Company's building returned to work today.

Philip T. O'Keefe of this city has accepted a position as instructor in the State School of Industrial Art, at Trenton, N. J.

Foundations have been completed for the \$100,000 church home for the Unitarian Society on Baltimore street.

James B. Paul has resigned after serving the city 28 consecutive years as a schoolhouse janitor.

The state railroad commissioners will give a hearing on the proposed abolition of grade crossings on the "narrow gauge" railroad, Friday, Oct. 8.

The net debt of Nahant has been reduced to \$8000 this year.

One of the most beautiful locations along the North Shore has just been purchased for a residential site by Alexander E. Little, a shoe manufacturer of this city. The property is the spacious grounds of the Clifton Golf Club at Clifton.

### NEWTON.

The entertainment committee of the Auburndale Village Improvement Society has plans nearly completed for a course of entertainments through the winter months, to open Oct. 11.

A number of improvements are being made by the city on Orris street and Newell road, in the Auburndale district.

### CHELSEA.

Alfaretta Council, Daughters of Pocomantas, announce for Oct. 13 a shipping party; Oct. 17, entertainment of the great council; Nov. 10, harvest supper and dance.

The no-license committee will ask the business men of the city to be their guests on the evening of Sept. 28.

There will be a Republican rally this evening at the rooms of the English Club on Broadway.

### EVERETT.

The cost of laying the vitrified brick pavement in Everett square, now under way, will be about \$10,000.

The Odd Fellows held a pedler's parade at their rooms Saturday evening.

Registration for the state election closed Saturday night. Over 200 names had been added before the lists closed.

The date for the opening of the evening schools has been announced by Principal Rockwood of the high school as Oct. 11.

## SAUGUS CHURCH GETS PROPERTY

SAUGUS, Mass.—Negotiations which have been in progress for a number of years are soon to terminate in the acquisition by the First Congregational Church Society of two strips of land adjoining its church property, which will permit of an extension of the frontage lines to both Foster and Woodbury streets. All efforts to secure control of the property from its former owner, John Woodbury of Lynn, proved futile. When it came into the possession of Eugene V. Earle, a lumber and timber land merchant of Roxbury and Clifton, however, upon being approached with an offer he expressed his willingness to present the land to the society free of all expense. The papers have been made out and will be filed at the registry of deeds in Salem this week.

## HUNDRED ALIENS ARE NOW CITIZENS

The United States district court at the Federal building was crowded to its capacity today, when 100 would-be citizens presented themselves with their witnesses to receive their final papers entitling them to vote at the next elections.

Judge Dodge occupied the bench and United States Special Assistant Attorney William H. Lewis examined the applicants. Clerk Mason and Bailiffs Tye and Tourett assisted.

## POLICE SIGNALS FOR FELS SOON

A police signal system comprising 29 signal boxes will be completed this week in the Middlesex Fells district, according to a statement made at the Fells station of the metropolitan park police department.

A new device has been added by which the patrolman may find a signal from headquarters awaiting him when he opens the box instead of being obliged to wait until called.

### MELROSE.

The alumni of the Melrose High School are to publish a history of the school, which will be sold at \$1 a copy in the interests of a fund of \$5000 needed for equipping the new gymnasium. The first chapter of the book will be written by ex-Mayor Levi Gould. Other contributors will be George Stickney, first principal of the school; Mr. Parker, second master; Judge Hammond of the supreme court, another ex-principal; George H. Dearborn, Alonzo C. Whitman and the present principal, William C. Whiting.

The Melrose High School opened this morning after the vacation, two weeks later than the other public schools of the city owing to the work of building the addition to the school. For several months the school will have two sessions daily.

The voting list has about 250 names less than at the municipal election last year.

The Melrose Free Press has changed hands. G. E. Johnson of Brighton will take the management of the paper Oct. 15.

### SOMERVILLE.

The Young People's Society of the Winter Hill Universalist Church will hold a party at Condit's ball room, Revere Beach, this evening. Miss M. E. Lincoln of Heath street and Richard O. Fernandez of Robinson street are the committee in charge.

A meeting of the Ramon Ladies' Aid Society will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Ellis on Meacham road.

A special meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held this afternoon at the home of Miss Fanny Loring, 53 Gilman street.

The state primaries will be held Tuesday afternoon and evening in Columbian Hall for the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Middlesex districts.

Ex-State Representative John F. Foster of Kingston street, West Somerville, announces that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor when the city primaries take place in November.

### WALTHAM.

It is expected that action will be taken on the new contract for street lighting at the aldermanic meeting this evening.

The meeting of the Republican Club Thursday evening will take the form of a reception to the successful candidates in the representative nomination contest, to be decided tomorrow.

There was a large attendance at Dr. Minor C. Baldwin's organ recital in Asbury Temple, Sunday evening.

The Deborah Rebekah lodge of this city will entertain a large delegation from the Magnolia Rebekah lodge of Hudson on the evening of Oct. 27.

Lyman A. Bowker is a candidate for the board of aldermen in ward 2.

A football team has been organized by the Fairmont Athletic Club and a series of games will be arranged with junior teams of Waltham and vicinity.

### REVERE.

The selectmen have approved a note of \$10,000, payable at a Chelsea bank in anticipation of taxes.

The Revere Choral Union, of which Thomas R. Willis is president, has secured the services of Harry E. Whittemore for director and Margretta Taylor as accompanist. It is proposed to increase the membership this year to 100.

Invitations are out for the wedding of George William Murphy and Miss Ella May Cate, Wednesday evening, Sept. 29.

The building committee of the North Revere school has elected Alfred S. Hall chairman and Adelbert H. Adams secretary. A number of architects have been invited to confer with the committee tomorrow evening.

### WINTHROP.

The last regular meeting of the season of the Winthrop Yacht Club will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the clubhouse. Commodore H. B. Whittier will preside. A nominating committee will be elected and action taken upon an amendment to the by-laws, proposed by the board of directors relative to making the annual dues \$20, payable as the annual meeting. Prize cups and pennants are to be presented to several winning yacht owners.

The Rev. Frederick M. White gave an original story at the Baptist Church Sunday evening on "The Model Sunday School Boy." There were songs by Mrs. Lewis K. Colton, Mrs. W. H. H. Young, David Belcher, and B. B. Terrell.

Assessor Edward S. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman are spending several weeks at Franconia, N. H.

A. E. Whittmore's boat, the Kitty-wake, an 18-foot knockabout, has been found to be the fastest boat, according to the figures of Secretary A. T. Bliss of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. Her average was 87, and her nearest competitor 72.2.

### MEDFORD.

Alfred R. Winter has resigned as principal of the Washington School to become principal of the Agassiz school in Boston.

The large lot adjoining the Medford armory is being filled in and graded and a tennis court will be constructed there when the work is completed for the use of the army members.

The Medford schools have now increased their enrolment to 4081 pupils of which number 2018 are boys and 2063 are girls.

The Medford W. T. C. U. opened its season with the annual meeting in Mystic Church today. Mrs. A. R. Brigham, president for the last three years, has moved to Malden and a new president will be chosen.



## SELECTING JURORS IN THE STEEL CASES

(Continued from Page One.)

work on bids for contracts with the city of Boston.

Shortly before the noon recess the clerk of courts began calling the various defendants to plead to the indictments filed against them.

The following appeared personally to plead: John Wilson, Frederick N. Rock, Howard B. Converse and Edwin D. Bliss. Irwin C. Hurd and James H. Tower failed to answer to their names, and on motion of District Attorney Hill the court ordered the calling of their bondsmen. It is expected that these defendants will be in court some time this afternoon.

In many of the cases the attorneys appearing for corporations did not have a written power of attorney, but were allowed to plead for their clients with the understanding that the necessary papers should be filed with the clerk of courts within three days.

Before the formal opening today the counsel for the defendants, with District Attorney Arthur D. Hill and Judge Harris, held a conference, during which it was agreed to divide the trial into three distinct cases based on three indictments—one an indictment charging a general conspiracy on the part of all the defendants, and two other indictments charging specific instances of conspiracy. It was agreed to try the case of the general conspiracy indictment first.

The indictment of Craven Fletcher, one of the defendants, was not prosed by District Attorney Hill on the ground of insufficient evidence. This left 35 defendants before the court.

At the recommendation of District Attorney Hill, the court proceeded to clear the docket of all technical motions that have been filed, in order that the trial of the cases may not be hindered by such motions after a start is made in the taking of evidence.

It is predicted that the trial will be a long one, consuming five or six weeks. It is expected that the presentation of the prosecution in the case now in hand will consume all of the present week and possibly longer.

When court convened this morning District Attorney Hill and Assistant District Attorney Currier found themselves facing one of the most formidable arrays of legal talent that was ever engaged in a single trial in Suffolk county.

Among the attorneys who appear for the defendants are Henry F. Hurlbut, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, Samuel J. Elder, Thomas W. Proctor, Col. Melvin O. Adams, Sherman L. Whipple, C. F. Choate, Jr., John P. Sweeney of Lawrence, E. H. Vaughan of Worcester, G. Philip Wardner, Thomas Kenney, Francis Burke, Roger G. Sturgis and John T. Hughes.

The remaining 35 defendants named in the indictment are John Wilson, Samuel M. Simpson, Irving C. Hurd, James H. Tower, Frederick N. Rock, Howard B. Converse, Edwin D. Bliss, Bevering & Carrigues Company, Berlin Construction Company, Phoenix Iron Company, the United Construction Company, the Canton Bridge Company, Brown & Keetchum Iron Works, Chelmsford Foundry Company, American Bridge Company of New York, G. W. & F. Smith Iron Company, Smith & Lovett Company, Eastern Bridge & Structural Company, Moggiuer & Jones Company, the Boston Bridge Works, Edward F. Milliken, Foster Milliken, New England Bolt & Nut Company, now called the New England Bolt & Steel Company; New England Structural Company, John B. Witham, A. S. Miller, Jr., Benjamin K. Gorham, Frank E. White, Charles N. Pennycook, Harry C. Collins, John K. Bretton, Henry T. Ripley, Edward B. Stearns, Harry O. Russ, George C. Bertman, Elmer F. Smith and Henry M. Jones.

## CLAIMANT SCORES IN RUSSELL CASE

Plaintiff, Who Seeks Share of Half-Million-Dollar Estate Left by Melrose Man, Wins Point Today.

Forty witnesses were in the East Cambridge court room for the plaintiff in the opening of the case of Daniel B. Russell, who seeks to prove his identity as an heir to the \$500,000 estate of the late Daniel Russell of Melrose.

Judge Lawton of the Middlesex county probate court, before whom the case is being tried, ruled adversely on the plea of the attorney for the defense that the claimant should take the stand first, as otherwise he would have the benefit of the information conveyed in the testimony of his witnesses.

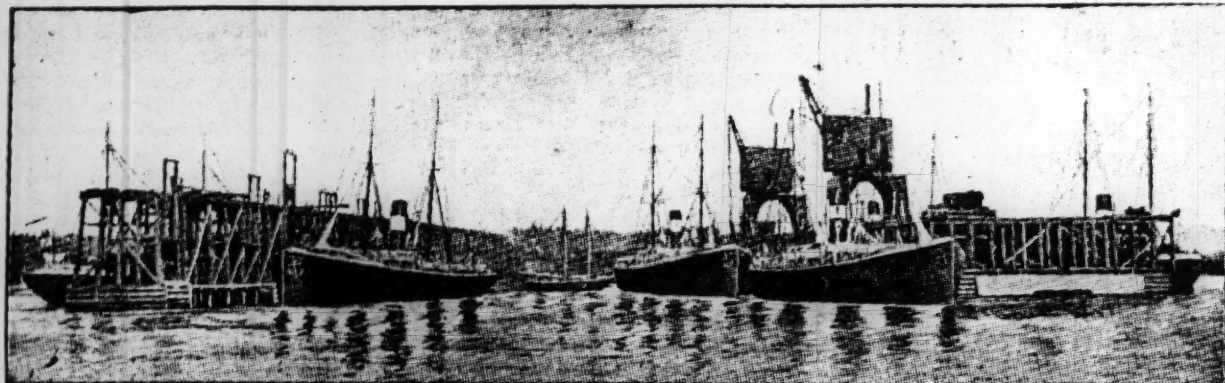
Two witnesses, John M. Jones and Peter McNally, clerks who were employed in Melrose 23 years ago, both testified that the claimant was identical with the Daniel Blake Russell, son of Daniel Russell.

## DRILL TOMORROW FOR LIFE GUARDS

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The annual exhibition gun drill of the Massachusetts Humane Society will take place tomorrow forenoon on the beach in front of the residence of Secretary Charles P. Curtis, Puritan road.

Captain Giles of the Marblehead society will have charge and 60 odd government and volunteer life guards from this town, Marblehead, Lynn and Nahant will participate in competitive gun and breeches buoy drills. One event will be a dory race between picked crews of Marblehead and Nahant.

## People of Two Nations Tomorrow Will Welcome Intrepid North Pole Discoverers Back to America



WATERFRONT VIEW AT SYDNEY, C. B.

Commander Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, will steam past this point Tuesday on its way to dock at the Cape Breton port.

(Continued from Page One.)

Cook had left his instruments and scientific data with Whitney at Etah rather than risk taking them on the sledge trip 300 miles down the Greenland coast?

"Well, Whitney did not say anything about it when he came on board at Etah," MacMillan replied. "The first we knew about Dr. Cook's story was when we got the letter from the captain of the whaler."

Mr. Peary said in part: "I did not see anything to indicate 30,000 square miles of land. I found no sign that the foot of man ever previously trod where I passed with my sledges after leaving Cape Columbia."

"Of course," he admitted, "there are hundreds of places where an expedition might have passed and not been seen or leave any sign. I traveled a different course from that claimed by Cook and it was a year later."

"Rear Admiral Melville, U. S. N., Admiral Sir George Nares of the British navy and myself believe it is possible for a man to stay on land and make a series of observations; that is, sea soundings and latitude. The United States coast and geodetic survey believe that it is not."

"Those statements represent my position exactly until a full and complete statement is forthcoming from Dr. Cook. I do not care to make public my scientific data until such a time."

"It was not very cold that day on April 5 when we reached the pole. The temperature ranged during the 30 hours we remained there from a minimum of 32 below zero to 11 below. These figures are subject to correction when my thermometer is tested. At the end of our last march I took a preliminary observation immediately on arrival at our camp and found our latitude to be 89 deg. 57 min. I used a sextant and an artificial horizon of mercury. I then took supplementary observations, made pictures, etc., in various directions."

"I took Henson on the last dash because he has been with me every time as far north as I have gone, except once in 1906, when I went east to Cape Thomas Hubbard after I had returned from my 'farthest north.' He joined me in the spring of 1891 and is now, I consider, an expert on Arctic travel."

"My expedition has established exact knowledge in the way of soundings from Cape Columbia to the pole. It clears up that question forever. We now have exact knowledge of the Arctic from America to the pole. This is very important to geographers and hydrographers, who already had some knowledge of the other side of the pole."

Boatswain Murphy said in part: "I was ordered to take Pritchard and guard some supplies at Etah. I had no reason to believe they were not. Commander Peary's, because I knew some stuff had been landed there. Mr. Whitney stayed there with us. We lived together in an igloo."

"The first I knew about Cook was when a white man came in the spring, and Mr. Whitney said it was Dr. Cook. He was there only two days. I didn't give up the supplies to him because they were the commander's. I had very little talk with him. It doesn't matter what we talked about. It wasn't about the north pole, anyway. As soon as he was able Cook went along south."

"Dr. Cook and Mr. Whitney seemed to be pretty good friends. They talked together quite a lot. I don't know whether Cook left anything with Whitney or not. He didn't have anything to leave, so far as I know."

"As soon as the Jeannie came along, Mr. Whitney went off on her. If you want to know anything more about Cook or Mr. Whitney you must ask the commander."

Mr. Pritchard said in answer to the leading questions, after reading the

charges made by Dr. Cook in Copenhagen. "It's all a lie about Cook being treated like a dog at Etah. He acted like a dog, anyway. I mean he acted like a dog because all his dogs were eaten, and he and his two Eskimos were pulling the sledge themselves. I don't believe any of the supplies were being guarded belonged to him anyway. Whitney knew him and told us who he was."

"I heard Dr. Cook tell Mr. Whitney how he went to the pole and stayed there two days. He used a map. I don't know whether he said he remained there April 21 and 22 or whether it was April 22 and 23. I also talked with the Eskimos. There were two of them—Etukasho and Ahpellah. I asked them where they had been and they said, 'Way north. Way, way north. Gone long time. Food all gone. Very cold. Nearly die.'"

"Of course they said it in Eskimo, and I didn't know enough about the lingo to talk much with them. They didn't tell me they had not been out of sight of land."

"I don't know anything about any fight between the bosun and Cook or Whitney about the supplies."

## Dr. Cook's Vessel Delays Her Arrival at New York

ON BOARD S. S. OSCAR II. (via almost every explorer of note has come forward with warm and friendly approval.)

"A specific record of my journey is accessible to all, and every one who reads can decide for himself. When Peary publishes a similar report then our cases are parallel. Why should Peary be allowed to make himself a self-appointed dictator of my affairs? In justice to himself, in justice to the world and to guard the honor of national prestige he should be compelled to prove his own case; he should publish at once a preliminary narrative, to be compared with mine, and let fair-minded people ponder over the matter while the final records by which our case may eventually be proved are being prepared."

"I know Peary the explorer. As such he is a hero in Arctic annals and deserves the credit of a long and hard record. To Peary the explorer I am still willing to tip my hat, but Peary's unfounded accusations have disclosed another side to his character which will never be forgotten."

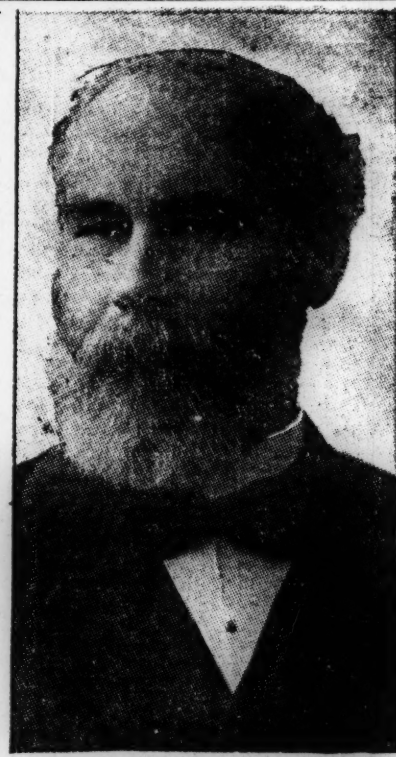
"When Peary wired that he had nailed the stars and stripes to the pole I immediately sent congratulations. I then believed, as I do now, that his work over a new route far east of my line of travel was a new conquest of great importance, and, of course, that his position wireless—Dr. Frederick A. Cook aboard the steamer Oscar II., will not arrive at New York until Tuesday morning."

The ship could have reached Sandy Hook this afternoon, but a message from the reception committee, asking that the arrival be delayed, owing to the fact that it was impossible to change the committee's arrangements, was received Sunday evening by wireless, and the captain consented to comply with the request."

The Oscar II. is therefore under decreased speed and will reach quarantine at about 7.30 o'clock, Tuesday morning."

Dr. Cook requested that the following statement be made public:

"Commander Peary has as yet given to the world no proofs of his own case. My claim has been fully recognized by Denmark and by the King of Sweden; the President of the United States has been accepted by the International Bureau for Polar Research at Brussels; most of the geographical societies of Europe have sent me congratulations, which means faith and acceptance for the present, and



REV. DR. BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,  
Secretary of the American Peace Society,  
fellow passenger and believer in  
Dr. F. A. Cook.

at the pole would supplement my work with valuable data. There is room enough and honor enough for two American flags at the pole."

## BRITISH ENGINEER ON TRANSMISSION METHODS ABROAD

(Continued from Page One.)

The government has an added advantage, he maintains, in the combination of the telegraph and telephone systems allowing one plant to take the place of two. Where the plants are denser there is a smaller area to be looked after, especially in and near London. The distances are short for one inspector to travel, in some cases 1000 miles of wire being under the control of one man."

The cost of maintaining the more extended coast telephones used by the government, in proportion to the subscribers' telephones, is two to one.

Electrical energy in the English system is being condensed and located in central offices. For three years they have been removing the outlying batteries, and in dense areas such as London, on short lines they have no batteries at all in the houses. They consider that this effects a saving of £10,000 in the telegraph maintenance.

The government, according to Major O'Meara, prefers measured service to unlimited service, because it is fairer to everybody. Conducts are always laid by contract, but the cable and overhead work is done by departmental labor, because the cost of supervising contract work along those lines would be too great. The railroads are paid by the government for looking after the wires which come on their property."

In speaking of the rapidity of telegraph service, Major O'Meara emphasized the fact that in Great Britain relay instruments are used instead of the method of transferring messages from one man to another in vogue in this country. As an example, he spoke of a line between London and Glasgow, on which relay stations pick up the message with a fresh current, thereby constantly increasing the power, and in that 400-mile stretch send 150 words a minute.

Major O'Meara has under his supervision 10,000 men, 400 of whom are engineers. He is interested in technical studies along electrical lines in this country, being a member of the board of studies on electrical engineering of the London University.

## HARVARD CHANGES PLAN OF PRESIDENT LOWELL INDUCTION

The Harvard University Gazette, just issued, gives some minor changes in the program of the inauguration of the university's new president, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, as announced a few days ago.

There is a change in the hour of the afternoon tea at the medical school, Longwood avenue, which will be held from 3:30 to 5 p. m., Oct. 7. In addition to the reception and luncheon given by President and Mrs. Lowell for the delegates and members of the faculty at University hall at 1:30 p. m. on Oct. 7, the Harvard club of Boston will give a luncheon at 1 p. m. on the same date for its members and for visiting alumni, at the Colonial club, Cambridge.

Tickets for admission to the inaugural ceremonies on Wednesday morning, Oct. 6, to the students' celebration at the Stadium on Wednesday evening, and to the Thursday afternoon tea at the medical school may be applied for as follows:

By officers of instruction and government, on blank forms furnished by the committee on the inauguration; by alumni of the university (not more than two tickets each) on the blank form, printed in the Harvard University Gazette of Sept. 17; by students of the university (one ticket each) at the time and place of registration on Sept. 30. All applications for tickets must reach the committee on the inauguration, 5 University Hall, Cambridge, on or before Oct. 1.

Coincident with the inauguration of the new president of Harvard University Oct. 6, will take place the opening of Harvard House, Stratford-on-Avon, Eng. Thus on both sides of the Atlantic loyal Harvard alumni will be celebrating a day destined to be notable in the history of America's oldest seat of learning.

Though Harvard House was not the home of the founder of the university, it was the home of his maternal grandfather, Rogers, and from beneath its roof Katherine Rogers went forth as the bride of Robert Harvard of Southwick, father of the Rev. John Harvard.

## STATE'S SURVEYORS TODAY START WORK ON HARBOR AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Surveyors in the employ of the commonwealth today began the work of laying out the lines for the new Lynn harbor basin provided for by the Legislature of two years ago. Earlier fruition of the efforts made by prominent business men and yacht clubs was hindered by the uncertainty as to what the United States government and the city intended to do in developing the harbor.

After conferences between the interested parties the harbor and land commissioners have decided to commence operations at once.

Chairman George E. Smith of the commission says that the character of Lynn harbor is such that the work of excavating can very well be carried on during the winter.

The new anchorage or turning basin will be northeast of the turning basin recently created by the federal government and will have a depth of about 35 feet at low tide. At present the place shows clam flats when exposed at low tide. It is understood that excavations will commence just as soon as the surveyor's lines are mapped out. The undertaking will cost about \$100,000.

## CHELSEA EXPECTS BIG CAUCUS VOTE

It is believed that there is sufficient interest in the nomination of the member of the Chelsea board of control to bring out nearly every voter at the primaries tomorrow. While the contest is between George H. Dunham, the present incumbent, and Edward E. Willard, for six years mayor of the city, it is also between the parties supporting the work of the board of control and those opposing that body.

There has been a demand for a financial report of the board of control and when it was given out late last week it roused the interest of many who had been indifferent.

# "The Beast and The Jungle"

Of course, there are two sides to the question. There always are. Here is the big, smooth, silent, powerful service corporation. If it could speak and would permit an interview it would probably say:

"I'm not in politics. I'm in business. Politicians sometimes try to raid me and I prevent it, but I take no hand in what is going on except when it concerns my business. I have to protect my stockholders; my duty is to them, and, moreover, I am run by men whose private lives are above reproach. I am not responsible for these things you complain of."

And against that stands the little ninety-eight pound judge—JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY, of Denver, Colorado, and he says in substance to the service corporation:

"You are the boss. Nobody asked you to take charge of things, but you dictate the candidates for both parties for the same office at the same election. You have grabbed the State; and to protect what you have grabbed you find it necessary to corrupt all who stand in your way—from the judge to the sheriff's deputy. Don't tell us that you are not responsible. You run the State and the State isn't running right. In fact, it's running very wrong. Run it better, or get out."

When you open Judge Lindsey's "THE BEAST AND THE JUNGLE" in the October EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE you will begin to read the most amazingly concrete revelation of political and municipal corruption that has ever been told by a man who knew what he was talking about. The application is for every city in the United States big enough to know the meaning of the word "graft."

And politics aside, it is a story that will carry you right off your feet.

Unless all signs fail there won't be any too many copies of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE in sight after the first rush, and you are respectfully urged to get yours now.

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## VALUABLE COWS ESCAPE FLAMES

Three fires occurred Sunday in Boston and vicinity. A fire in the basement of a four-story tenement house, 46 Lewis street, North End, followed shortly after by one in a store on the first floor, caused about \$400 damage.

One of the big barns on the Wauwinet farm on Commonwealth avenue, West Newton, the property of George H. Ellis, was destroyed Sunday night. The 30 farm hands loosed 180 cows of blooded stock from the burning building and those surrounding. The damage, about \$5000, was covered by insurance.

TOWN WITH MANY POSTOFFICES. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The town of Warwick, with about 26,000 inhabitants and 36 square miles of territory, holds the record of any town in this country for the number of postoffices, with 18 and as many postmasters. There is one office for every two square miles in the township, or one for every 1400 persons. Five are third class and the rest of the fourth grade. Warwick is Senator Aldrich's summer home.

## ATLANTIC FLEET TO START TODAY

NORFOLK, Va.—The Atlantic fleet will weigh anchor today and follow the flagship Connecticut out of the Virginia Capes and steam to New York, after eight weeks of strenuous night drills, battle and target practice.

## Renews its Plumpness

Simply give the De Luxe Mattress a sun bath if you wish to revive it and make it plump—like new. Send for samples of the Golden Silk floss and tickings. Many Monitor readers are buying the DE LUXE. Price \$15.00; 4½ feet wide, in two parts. Light, luxurious, lasting. A new De Luxe for the one which falls you within five years. We are now including a mullin (cotton) slip cover (price \$1.50) without extra charge. Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi. Order today.

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## Peculiar Bridge at Chao Chau Fu in Southern China Whose Three Parts Are of Different Pattern

**MME. TERESA CARRENO.**  
One of the four pianists who will appear  
with the Symphony Orchestra in  
the course of the season.

**BOYCOTT STOPPED.**  
**CONSTANTINOPLE**—The boycott of Greek commerce and shipping has completely ceased throughout the empire.



**ANCIENT BRIDGE IN CHINESE CITY OF CHAO CHAU FU.**  
One part is made of masonry, one of granite slabs and one of boats.

Chao Han Fu is built on the banks of the Han river, and, though the main portion lies on the left bank, a considerable suburb has grown up on the right, and this is reached by an ancient bridge.

The river at this point is deep and swift in the center and shallow at the sides, the side next the city being much used by boats of all kinds plying up and down the waterway. Three conditions had therefore to be considered by the bridge makers, one third of the river being shallow and much used by boats, the middle being deep, while the remaining portion is shallow and little used.

Each third of the bridge was built in the most practical and economical way possible to suit the given requirements. The shallow city side portion consists of a number of stone piers between which the roadway is carried on stone or

wooden connections. The spacing of the piers is apparently arranged to suit the length of stone slab or hardwood plank procurable at the time. The widest span accommodates three enormous granite planks 48 feet in length, three feet in width and about three feet thick. The arches allow of the passage of fairly large boats at all states of the tide, while the piers are utilized to support a small swarm of wooden huts which have a curious appearance of hanging on to them when seen from the river.

The middle third of the bridge is of boats, chained together and connected by planks. The third portion is a masonry causeway built out into the river to meet and secure the boat bridge.

For many a century has the ancient bridge poured its ceaseless crowds into the southern gate of Chao Chau Fu.

Not long before the outbreak of the civil war there was renewed "talk" of the division of the state, and there have been meetings in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara county and elsewhere at various times in a sporadic effort along this line.

"Once or twice though you should fail,  
Try, try again;  
If you would at last prevail,  
Try, try again;  
If we strive 'tis no disgrace,  
Though we do not win the race,  
What should you do in the case?  
Try, try again."

The London police are accustomed to a good deal of flattery and admiration from strangers in the great city, but it seems to agree with them. It is generally pleasant to find your efforts appreciated even if the appreciation finds vent in such plain speaking as that employed by Mr. McAdoo; for instance, "He is generally speaking a chunk of a man, solid, intense, unemotional, and thoroughly British." He is a big, burly waiter, to whom no suave burglar can give a poisoned steak or cajole with pats on the head."

The cells of the London police station are described as being much superior to New York—"much more comfortable than many rooms at English hotels where I have stopped." It is also stated that there is less red tape in connection with the police in London than in New York.

The September books announced by Blackwoods are "Sir Walter Scott's Friends" by Florence MacLunn; "The Passing of the Sherectian Empire" by E. Ashmead Bartlett; "The Letters of John Stuart Blackie to His Wife: with a Few Earlier Ones to His Parents," selected and edited by his nephew, A. Stodart Walker. Longmans announce "The Cradle of New France: a Story of the City Founded by Champlain," by Dr. Arthur G. Doughty of Quebec. "The American Egypt" is the title of a book containing a tour of Yucatan by Channing Arnold and F. J. Tabor, which is being published by Hutchinson.

Pitmans are publishing another volume of "Lay Sermons from the Spectator" by the anonymous "M. C. E." This writer has a large circle of readers whom he delights with his thoughtful and unsectarian treatment of subjects the consideration of which is usually confined to the pulpit and the religious press.

Chapman & Hall announce a volume of essays by Max Beerholm entitled "Yet Again." Another interesting book is that entitled "Carlyle's First Love: Margaret Gordon—Lady Banerman" by R. C. Archibald, which John Lane is publishing. Margaret Gordon was the original Blumine in "Sartor Resartus." Till recently almost nothing was known of her parentage, her station in life, her appearance. This volume, with its illustrations, gives a full account of her, both in her youth and in the days of her prominence as wife of the first member of Parliament for Aberdeen.

T. Fisher Unwin is publishing "The Birth of Modern Italy." This book really comprises the memoirs of Madame Mario, who, it will be remembered, as the English wife of an Italian patriot, was prominently associated with her husband in acting as correspondent for English and American papers. Her memoirs contain much new material relating to the lives of Garibaldi, Mazzini and others with whom she was intimately acquainted.

**KEWANEE, ILL.**—The Western Illinois Railroad Company's property, including the newly completed line from Etherly to Victoria, was bought by David Wine of this city. A report was started that the road is to become a link in the new interurban line from Etherly to Kewanee, but Wine declined to make any statement as to his intentions. The original plan of the Western Illinois road was to build a steam line to Lacon.

# Do You Know How ... TO ... Take Photographs?

**If You Do,** boys and girls,  
now is the time  
to get busy. It will not be work  
but pleasure, and you may get  
an extra dollar or two in your  
vacation season.

**The Monitor wants original photographs of historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, children at play.**

It proposes to print two each Saturday. For the best photograph received each week \$1.00 will be paid; for the second best, 50 cents.

*IF a suitable descriptive story of not over two hundred words comes with the picture and it is used, it will be paid for.*

*Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired.*

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## Mr. Trench Produces a New "King Lear" in London

LONDON—The dramatic instinct of the English people is contemporaneous with the expansion of England from an island kingdom to an empire. When, as Green so finely says, the astronomers had given the people a new heaven, and the buccanniers had given them a new earth, their intense intellectual curiosity burst the bounds of the morality play, and found expression not only in the cultured blank verse of the Earl of Dorset, but in the reckless darning of Marlowe, the shoemaker's son.

The original theater was commonly the yard of an inn, but into that yard poured the full tide of the nation's life. The mob filled the open under the sky, the wealthy merchants crowded the covered wooden galleries which ran around it, while the great nobles took their seats upon the stage itself. Scenery there was none. A scroll nailed to a post announced that the audience were in Rome or London; and, as for costumes, even two centuries later Keats thrust a black wig on his head, in defiance of the tradition that red was the dramatic color, and strode on to the stage to play Shylock for the first time in London.

It was amid such surroundings that the genius of Shakespeare had its public birth, and this may, perhaps, help to explain the intensely metaphysical aspect of much of his work, so that it has been said that it reflects the English sky and the English landscape to an extent that the reading of one of his tragedies gives the impression of having been out on some empty upland in a night of storm.

There is no mistaking the Elizabethan, especially the Shakespearean, tragedy. When the curtain falls on the last act the dramatist personae have for the most part been summarily disposed of, and this is peculiarly true in the case of "Lear." It is undoubtedly the most tremendous of English tragedies; so tremendous that Hazlitt said of it, "To attempt to give a description of the play itself or of its effect upon the mind, is mere impertinence."

Lamb went even farther than this. "The 'Lear' of Shakespeare," he wrote, "cannot be acted." It must, he insisted, be read, and not seen on the stage, for as we read it we see not Lear, but we are Lear. "It was the very magnitude of the difficulties involved in portraying the character which induced Tate to conceive a version with a happy ending, just as Colley Cibber—Arcades ambo—improved on 'Richard III.' He put his hook in the nostrils of this Leviathan," wrote Lamb contemptuously, "for Garrick and the followers, the showmen of the scene, to show it about more easily."

Shakespeare himself had lessened the weight of the tragedy, so far as he deemed wise, by the introduction of "the Fool," a concession which the Greek tragic writer, Aeschylus, or Sophocles, would have scorned.

It was Shakespeare's version which was played by Burbage, the first of the great English actors, and the original representative not only of Lear, but of Hamlet, Othello and Macbeth, of Shylock, of Richard and of Romeo. It was Cibber's Richard and Tate's Lear which were played by Garrick and most famous actors; they were his two most famous parts. It was said of him that in his acting of this latter part there was no rage, no violence and no grimacing. It was a feeble and miserable old man who held the audience spellbound, but it was also a royal old man. Barry, the critics declare, was in this part "every inch a king," but Garrick carried away the palm in being "every inch King Lear." The next great tyrant of the stage was Edmund Kean. As might be expected, he revealed in the tragic element of Lear

and it is related that he was in the habit of rushing on and off the stage in a frenzy of excitement.

It is manifest that the dictum of Lamb that Lear is unactable has not sunk deeply into the managerial conscience. Most tragedians of distinction in our own time have attempted it, and on Wednesday, Sept. 8, it was selected by Mr. Trench for the opening performance of his modified scheme of a repertoire theater, located for the time being in the Haymarket.

Mr. Trench, it must frankly be admitted, has reached a large modicum of success. He has achieved this largely by maintaining a steady note of restraint throughout the entire production. If it is argued that this in itself constitutes avoiding some of the worst difficulties, it must with equal justice be admitted that the object aimed at should be the production of an artistic whole, by keeping within the range of human powers, rather than by the attempt to attain to something beyond those powers. It is certain that an entirely successful performance has never yet been seen. It has even been affirmed by the critics that the really fine exponents of the role might be counted on the fingers of one hand, and that of these two most notable were the Englishman, Macready, and the American, Forest. What has been termed Kean's method of imparting Shakespeare in flashes may become tiresome if the periods of darkness are so prolonged. It is this which has partially been responsible for the common acceptance of "Lear" as a dull play. A criticism which the two most remarkable performances of the last half century, those of Booth and Irving, have failed to dissipate.

The most noticeable thing about Mr. Trench's production is, perhaps, the absence of dulness. This was, no doubt, largely owing to the fact that the audience were permitted to enjoy a Shakespearean play in a manner as the author wrote it, instead of being compelled to divide their attention between the actors and the scene shifters. The mounting was at once beautiful, impressive and adequate and entirely without the slightest tendency to overelaboration.

Nobody desires to see a wood designated by a placard, or ancient Britons disguised in frock coats and silk hats, after the manner of the Consulate of Betterton, but neither does any one desire to see the action of the play delayed for a tableau, nor to sit through interminable waits for the satisfaction of seeing a house built of stone instead of canvas. In spite of his own "self-denying ordinance" Mr. Ricketts has designed a setting of extraordinary beauty. Not a note has been forced; and scenery and costumes have been blent in the most perfect stage poem conceivable. It is doubtful if anything so supremely artistic has ever been placed upon the stage.

Every one of the 13 scenes is a delight; whether it is the gaunt castle of Gloucester, with the sky lowering over its rude ramparts; the reminiscences of Stonehenge, where the huge monoliths tower in the foreground against the misty hills; drenched by the midnight storm; or the forest, in which the snow-clad trunks of the bare trees break the light of the winter's day.

As for the book, any play of such vast proportions as "Lear," of which at least a third has to be cut out in order to bring the remainder within the limits of an evening's entertainment, must necessarily be an adaptation. In such circumstances opinions will vary as to the wisdom of the omissions. It would, however, have seemed wiser to have left out the incident of the blinding of Gloucester, which manifestly gave no

pleasure to the audience, and to have retained more of the truncated part of Edmund, whose relations with Goneril and Regan are left absolutely incomprehensible to any one unfamiliar with the play.

Shakespeare drew a great scoundrel, if the term is admissible, in Edmund, and like that dissolute financier, the Abbe Terray, the adapter has reduced him to "two thirds." It is well, therefore, that the part has been entrusted to so admirable an actor as Mr. Milward, who contrived to convey to the audience something of those wonderful, and unfortunately omitted, lines of Gloucester's.

"The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to scourge us."

Mr. Milward, indeed, and his father Gloucester (Mr. Hearn) and his brother Edgar (Mr. Quartermore) did much by their clear delivery and restrained acting to secure the success of the play.

The great charm, however, of the acting lies in its remarkable unity. The interpretation of the parts has been entrusted to a most capable company, with the result that while no individual performance dwarfs the others by its transcendence, there is not one which is inefficient.

Norman McKinnell's Lear, intensely sympathetic as it was, never for one moment lost its robustness. The note of passion, so accentuated by Kean, was not unfelt because it was always so subdued. It was the underlying sweetness of the man and the pathos of his self-engendered misfortunes which was dominant from first to last. Lear, standing on what has come to be known as Shakespeare's cliff, was "every inch a king," but he was even more every inch a father. This was manifested clearly in his quarrel with Goneril (Miss Ada Ferrar, who, it must be admitted, strayed once or twice perilously near the role of a tragedy queen; and the course, which Garrick delivered kneeling, with so much elaboration, even though with so much grandeur, was given standing, a much more natural attitude for a man in a passion.

In the scene in which the old king seeks justice from Regan, a part played with admirable reticence by Miss Polini, this innate sweetness was more firmly indicated, though of course it is only in

the later scenes with Cordelia that it finally transcends the wounded passion of the slighted monarch. It cannot be pretended that Cordelia is an easy part to play. There is every inducement to reduce it to the level of an early British Amelia Sedley. Miss O'Malley was possibly never "great," but she looked charming, and what is much more, played with a charm and naturalness deserving of the highest praise.

It is possible that the Fool is the most difficult of all Shakespeare's fools to represent. This is saying a good deal, and it is consequently saying a good deal for Mr. Hignett that he played it with considerable distinction and humor, even if his singing left something to be desired. The scenes in which he, Kent (Mr. France) and Lear appeared together were among the triumphs of the evening. It would, indeed, be difficult to exaggerate the excellence of Mr. France's acting from the moment of the delivery of those famous words,

"Be Kent unmannerly, 'When Lear is mad.'"

described by Hazlitt as "the first burst of that noble tide of passion which runs through the play."

It was in one of these scenes, that of the hovel in the wood, that Garrick's inspiration was wont, it is said, to rise to a flood, in what has been described as the sublimity of his genius. It would be ridiculous to compare Mr. McKinnell to what we understand Garrick to have been, but he played this scene with remarkable beauty, beating in the words of the fool, "at the gate which let his folly in."

If Mr. Trench's production has done nothing to rescue "Lear" from what seems to be the final judgment of Lamb, that this the greatest of English, perhaps of world tragedies, is really unactable, in one sense of the word, it has proved that competently performed and simply staged it is always capable of carrying to the heart of humanity, the great lesson with which its author endowed it. Beneath the veil of worldly success there is never for a moment a doubt of the suffering evil doing produces, nor even in the apparent failure of those who are acting most nearly to what they conceive the right, is there any question of a recognition of the fact that doing right is an actual, and not a mere theoretical triumph.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### FANCY BLOUSE.

Such a blouse as this one will find innumerable uses. It is graceful and attractive and very generally becoming. Crepe meteor, with trimming of net braided with sou-tache in matching color, front portion and undersleeves of tucked chiffon, and the chemisette of white lace are the materials used for the model, but the waist is appropriate.

For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 21, 3 yards 24 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3 yards of banding, 3/4 yard of tucking and 3/4 yard of all over lace.

The pattern (6430) may be had in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency, or will be mailed upon receipt of 10 cents. Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### GOOD RECIPES.

**GRILLED SWEET POTATOES.** Select potatoes of medium size and boil until done. Peel them and cut in halves lengthwise. Spread the cut side with softened butter, place on a well greased broiler, and set under the broiling flame of the gas stove or in the oven to brown. Dust lightly with salt and serve. The potatoes may be turned and browned on both sides, but they are quite satisfactory done as above.

**CANDIED SWEET POTATOES.** Boil the potatoes until nearly done, peel and cut into slices. Butter a shallow baking dish, put in a layer of potatoes and spread with a syrup made by melting 1 cup of sugar in 1/2 cup of boiling water, to which a generous tablespoon of butter has been added. Put in another layer of potatoes and more syrup and bake about 20 minutes, basting with the hot syrup twice.

**BAKED SWEET POTATOES.** Boil about 15 minutes, remove the skins, rub with melted butter, and bake in a shallow pan, well buttered, until done. Care must be taken to turn them or they will burn on to the pan. By this method the potatoes are peeled and ready to serve with creamed meat or fish, or fricasseed chicken.

### IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

For a third of a century the House of Kuppenheimer (of Chicago, New York and Boston) has stood as an undisputed leader in proclaiming the season's styles for men and youths and as a builder of absolutely correct garments. The products of this most favorably known house are to be obtained at those stores where the customer naturally expects to find the best of clothes, and such models as shall help him in his selection of all garments which the various occasions of social and business life demand. The clothes built by this house are of the

finest quality of wool, unadulterated and uncheapered, and the cut, tailoring and finishing of each garment combine to make it one of admirable style and appearance. In spite of the talk of increased prices in clothes this fall, the garments of the house of Kuppenheimer have remained unchanged, while the superiority of each garment is even in excess of that of a year ago.

The Howard dustless-duster is now generally used in the homes where the object is to facilitate work and to obtain the best results as well. Every home should be supplied with some of these useful articles, the result of whose work is spotlessly clean furniture and woodwork. These dusters are manufactured by the Howard Dustless-Duster Company of 164 Federal street, Boston.

How often a shapely shoe which fits perfectly in nearly every particular is made uncomfortable by the tendency of a slipping heel. A recent invention known as the Racine heel protector, manufactured by the Racine Heel Protector Company (Box 39, Racine, Wis.), is an absolute corrector of this annoyance and can be procured for 25 cents.

D. Lee Broom and Duster Company are the manufacturers of the Fyne-Lyte broom, quite generally conceded to be the finest grade of broom on the market. In purchasing the next supply of brooms for the housekeeper, if she is not already familiar with this make, try a Fyne-Lyte and she will be convinced of its superiority; if she is already familiar with it she will certainly order no other.

The Paine Furniture Company of 48 Canal street is offering its numerous customers some notable specimens of living room and library furniture in many attractive designs, which carry with them the sense of substantiality and refinement. This line includes bookcases, with sliding glass doors, mahogany desks, library tables and desk chairs. A remarkably fine display of dining room furniture occupies an entire floor of this company's big establishment.

The shoe which is dressed with "Nugget" will not lose its polish even if dipped in water or splashed with mud. Nugget is one of the most successful inventions of the year and its popularity as a shoe cleanser and polisher is daily growing with rapid strides. A Nugget outfit may be obtained at all good shoe stores and at the grocery shops also.

Morris & Butler are making a special offer which is bound to attract all shoppers who are thoughtful, for it is an opportunity in a hundred. They are offering a very handsome high grade wing chair, of admirable proportions and lines, handsomely upholstered, for \$25, the regular price of which is \$39.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.'s stock of crockery, china and glassware is one of the finest in the country and appeals not only to families, but hotels—large or small—clubs, yachts, steamships and public institutions. One of the special features of this house—a feature interesting to hotel men—is their line of French fired oven dishes, designed for resisting the most intense heat with-

## COTTON MILL MEN TO HOLD SESSIONS AT BRETTON WOODS

Semi-Annual Convention of National Association Will Be Welcomed by Governor of New Hampshire.

### PROGRAM OF PAPERS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Semi-annual meeting No. 87 of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held here next Wednesday and Thursday in the ballroom of the Mt. Washington House. An informal reception tomorrow evening by President Charles T. Plunkett of North Adams will be the opening event of the series of gatherings during the convention period.

The regular business session on Wednesday morning, Sept. 22, will be opened with a welcoming address by Gov. Henry B. Quinn of this state, to which Edwin F. Greene of Boston will respond on behalf of the members, and President Plunkett will deliver his annual address. Walter S. Newhouse of the New York bar will deliver the principal address of the morning session on the legal relations existing between mills and selling agents. A report of the committee on "standard specifications for staple gray goods" will be a feature also.

Papers at Wednesday afternoon's session include "Limitation of American Cotton Production Affected by Scarcity of Labor in the South," by Theodore H. Price of New York, illustrated by moving pictures; "Increasing the Earning Capacity of a Plant," by Henry D. Martin of Clinton, Mass.; "Physical and Mechanical Improvements in Sizing Methods," by Leonard W. Cronkite of Boston; "Sizing," by J. W. Lindau of New York.

The program on Thursday provides for papers as follows: "Housing Mill Employees, the Intensive Use of Land," by George H. Miller of Boston; "Ventilating and Humidifying Mills," by George V. S. Michaelis of New York; "Secondary Textile Education," by William H. Dooley of Lawrence, Mass.; "Reinforced Concrete for Textile Mill Construction," by J. P. H. Perry of New York; "Pneumatic Service for Cleaning Textile Machinery," by Albert W. Thompson of Manchester, N. H.; "Cork Inserts as Applied to Textile Machinery," by Lawrence Whitcomb of Boston.

### MORE AIRSHIPS FOR ITALY.

VENICE, Italy.—The Italian government is so satisfied with the success of the dirigible military balloon "Ibis" at Biaciano that it has resolved to construct two others on identical lines for the army and the navy, twice as large, for the use of the navy.

out injury, and their stock is complete from the smallest shirred egg dish to the largest casseroles. Besides their immense salesrooms on Franklin street, near Washington street, they maintain a mammoth storage warehouse containing over 9000 bins which are filled with stock patterns, enabling this concern to fill the largest order on 24 hours' notice.

Five thousand yards of heavy corded black ottoman silk and moire velour are among the special attractions of a sale being held today and Tuesday in the stores of James McCreery & Co. on Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, New York. These handsome materials formerly sold for \$2 a yard, but at this sale are being offered at \$1.25. In the dress goods departments of these large stores one will see a line of stylish diagonal suitings and handsome imported broadcloths.

A saving of 80 per cent in the gas bill seems almost incredible, but that such a result is obtainable is the announcement made by the Globe Gas Light Company, if one will attach an "Adapter" to the burner. This little device costs but 35 cents and will fit any fixture. One of these may be purchased at 79 Union street, the headquarters of the Globe Company.

Chutjian Brothers of 100 Boylston street are experts in the cleaning, renovating and repairing of fine rugs from the Orient. If the housekeeper places her imported floor coverings with this concern for treatment, she may have the sense of security and satisfaction that the work will be accomplished with understanding skill and appreciation.

Lowney's beautiful new store in the heart of the shopping district is headquarters for choice bonbons and chocolates. In the manufacture of all these confections the best materials are used and the most skillful methods employed. The little tea room of this handsomely appointed store has become a most popular rendezvous for the busy shoppers who seek rest and a refreshing drink.

Browning, King & Co. are showing their customers a nobby line of boys' suits. These garments are made by the company's own tailors and are the acme of good workmanship, possessing excellent style and an individuality of their own. This shop carries a wide assortment of stylish hats and men's furnishings.

At Richardson's one will find a very smart stock of men's suits in all the modish fall colors and best style of tailoring. The line of Benjamin clothes carried by this firm is always correct, and the man or youth who selects a suit or overcoat from this stock knows that he has made a purchase which will in every respect prove highly satisfactory. This firm is showing an exclusive line of shirts, hats, neckwear and hosiery.

## NEW MILL AND MODEL HOMES TO BE ERECTED AT WAREHAM



SITE OF PROPOSED COTTON FINISHING SHOP. Picture of fishermen bidding at auction for privilege of catching herring which run up the river each year.

WAREHAM, Mass.—A new finishing mill is to be erected, together with a model village, on the banks of the East Wareham herring run.

The new factory will take goods in the gray as they come from the cotton mills of New Bedford and bleach them for the market. John W. Knowles, treasurer of the Page mill, and Eugene S. Graves, formerly with the New Bedford Textile School as an instructor, are at the head of the concern, which, it is expected, will begin work toward the erection of its factory at once.

As a part of the enterprise there will be erected a model village, according to the present plans, and cottages for the operatives will be put up with all modern conveniences which Wareham affords.

Goods manufactured in the New Bedford cotton mills are not ready for market until they have been through a bleaching and finishing process, and for this purpose they have, at present, to be sent some distance. No mill there maintains a finishing department at present, but it is intended to make this new finishing mill at Wareham available for the New Bedford factories.

## NEW MANCHESTER MILL OPENS SOON

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The new Coolidge cotton manufacturing mill which is the most recent addition to the group which the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has erected, and it will take commanding rank among New England mills. Machinery has been started and in less than a month its product will begin to swell the output of the Amoskeag.

The Coolidge is on the west bank of the Merrimac river, near No. 11 mill. More than 10½ acres are represented in the floor space, and the structure is supplied with more than 1000 windows. Thirty-five hundred people will find employment in the Coolidge mill.

## SEATS PROVIDED IN CITY SCHOOLS

Practically every student in the Boston schools will have a seat this week. In the girls' high school, where over 200 girls were turned away, provision has been made by the acquisition of four rooms at the Franklin Institute.

Provision has also been made for the housing of 50 or more boys of the Wendell Phillips School, West End, who have been out of school since Sept. 8.

An effort will be made, in keeping with the 1915 movement, to have an exhibit of the work of the public schools of Boston at the 1915 show in November. The matter will come before the school board at its next meeting.

## What Other Editors Are Saying

THE press of the United States continues to make President Taft's tour and speeches a principal editorial topic. The following selections regarding Mr. Taft are made today:

**BALTIMORE AMERICAN**—The career of President Taft will prove an incentive to all ambitious persons; it is an epitome of the nation's experience and ideals. He is as much a product of evolution as is American law and American society. Such a character as this could not be found anywhere except in America. It is one of the distinguishing claims of this country that it gives to men the best incentives and opportunities.

**PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER**—That is a queer story that comes from New Orleans—that it may be necessary for President Taft and his party to make an inspection of the harbor and lower Mississippi from the decks of foreign vessels when the chief magistrate of the nation and the delegates to the waterways convention reach the port. American shipping is at a low ebb so far as foreign commerce is concerned. Instead of ports crowded with vessels carrying goods to all parts of the world, the American flag practically flies over coastwise vessels alone.

**ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT**—For several reasons the warning which Mr. Taft has just given against sectional divisions in the country's politics should be read by every American. The warning was needed. Coming from the President it will attract attention. Being uttered in Boston, at the beginning of a trip which will take him through all sections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great lakes to the gulf, it is timely.

**NEW YORK PRESS**—President Taft's announcement that he will recommend to Congress a commission on the law's delays was to be expected from his long

devotion to this vital problem. But we had not looked for such sturdy and fearless treatment of the subject as he gave it at Chicago. We who have accused the lawyers of responsibility for the court procedure that cheats the people of justice scarcely had expected from the foremost lawyer of the land the frank confession that this guilt belonged at the door of the bar.

## BUILDS AN AIRSHIP LIKE WILD GOOSE

CHICAGO—F. H. Mahan, president of the Lindgren-Mahan Fire Apparatus Works, is building an airship which he is confident will attain a speed of 95 miles an hour. The wild goose is Mr. Mahan's model and it is his conviction that the present aeroplanes and dirigible balloons are toys compared with what can be done by man when man takes the wild goose of America as his flying model.

Mr. Mahan is one of the principal promoters of the Chicago Aerial Navigation Company, and has entered his airship in the competition at St. Louis next month. Work upon the airship is being rushed under a tent in a vacant lot near Mr. Mahan's factory at 703 West Lake street. "I never experiment," said Mr. Mahan in answer to a question as to the nature of his present venture. "I solve the problem, work it all out on paper, turn the plans over to mechanics and when the machine is finished I take charge and operate it. I have made 43 successful inventions and this has been my method in each case."

## "Say, the Boot Blacking Business is on the Bum—Most Folks is Shinin Dere Own Shoes Now Wid 'Nugget.'"

"Nugget" is a good thing for shoes but bad for the business of the boot blacks.

After you have once tried "Nugget," when you see how quick and easy it is to polish your own shoes you too will have no more use for getting some one else to shine your shoes.

"Nugget" does more than give a soft, lustrous polish to shoes. It feeds and nourishes the leather, keeps it soft and pliable and prevents unsightly ridges and cracking. It waterproofs the leather.

"Nugget" does all this in little time and with little effort.

Twenty millions of tins are sold each year to people who have learned how easy it is to have their shoes look well and last long by using "Nugget."

A little 10c box (containing more

than 100 shines) will do more to convince you of the merit of "Nugget" than pages of advertising.

Get a box today. "Nugget" Polishes and "Nugget" Kits (a box containing a box of "Nugget"—a brush and finishing pad) are for sale at good shoe stores, drug stores, grocers and by dealers everywhere.

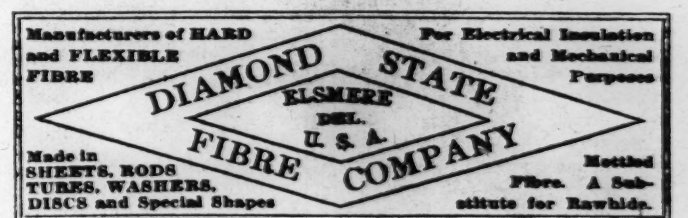


10c a Box—Black or Tan

## Start Right With "Nugget"

Get a "Nugget" Kit—a little box containing a tin of "Nugget," a bristle brush and Selvyt finishing pad. The brush and pad will last for years. You can buy the polish as needed (over 100 polishes in each box, 10c). Send 50c for "Nugget" Kit complete. Say whether it is for black or tan shoes.

**NUGGET POLISH CO. OF NEW YORK**  
Barday Building, 298 Broadway, New York City



**SPECIAL HORN FIBRE** for Automobile Parts and Railroad material. This material is also made into trunks, boxes, cans for cotton mills and cars for department stores. Catalogue, prices and samples on application. A few sub-agents wanted.



## FRANCE'S DELEGATE TO HUDSON-FULTON FETE IS DUE TODAY

Banquets to Be Given Some  
of Foreign Representatives  
in New York City This  
Week.

NEW YORK—The large number of distinguished visitors who will be present in New York during the next two weeks is one of the most notable features of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

The full measure of importance attached by foreign governments to the celebration is seen from the prominence of the representatives they have appointed. This afternoon the official French representative will arrive. He is the celebrated mathematician, Jean Gaston Darboux. He will arrive on the flagship of the French cruiser division.

The squadron which will represent the French navy in the celebration consists of three armored cruisers, Justice, Liberté and Verité. They are in command of Rear Admiral J. L. M. Le Port.

The members of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton committee who will represent Holland will also arrive today on board the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-American line. In the party are Burgomaster W. F. Van Leeuwen and wife, T. J. Cromer, who represents Holland, and his wife, S. P. Van Eeghen, president of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce, his daughter, and Prof. J. Baron J. d'Aubuis de Bourville. The party will be entertained in the Hotel Plaza. A dinner will be given in their honor by the Holland Society in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening.

Admiral Seymour and 60 officers of the British cruiser squadron attending the celebration will be entertained at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening by British residents. Rear Admiral Scatton Schroeder, commanding the United States Atlantic fleet, and many other American naval officers will be present.

Turkey also is sending representatives. Sir Laury Zenshah, first secretary to the Sultan, and Sid Mohamed Ben Abdelah Ben Jehil will be the delegates of the Sultan, and will leave immediately. Three Moorish commissioners who will represent Mulai Hafid, Sultan of Morocco, are now on the high seas on their way to Boston, where they will arrive on the steamer Canopic, Sept. 27, and will proceed directly to New York.

What is said to be the greatest international gathering of war vessels ever seen in the western hemisphere will begin to form the latter part of this week. The tonnage of the combined fleet will be divided by nations as follows:

Great Britain.....	55,750
United States.....	301,400
France.....	12,000
Germany.....	34,400
Austria (estimated).....	15,000
Italy.....	3,500
Netherlands.....	3,500
Argentina.....	2,500
China.....	500
Mexico.....	500
Total.....	452,050

Between 27,000 and 30,000 officers and men will man this great fleet.

The naval parade on the opening day, Saturday of this week, promises to be a most brilliant and imposing spectacle. More than 1000 vessels of every description will participate. The official reception of the Clermont and Half Moon will take place at One Hundred and Tenth street at 3:15 o'clock.

The naval parade will be repeated at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the illuminations will take place.

## SET BETTERMENT WORK BEGINNING

United Improvement Association  
Will Be Ready to Start  
After Session of Delegates  
From Local Branches.

The United Improvement Association will be ready to begin work after Oct. 6. On that date delegates will meet at the Boston City Club to appoint sub-committees, which have been given careful consideration by the executive committee in many conferences with the heads of local associations.

Owing to the fact that in the central association only those matters will be handled which have to do with the entire city, it was necessary to formulate committees, which could keep in touch with the situation in every part of the city. The United Association committees will be made up of the chairman or other member of each local association committee.

The following committees will be appointed: Streets, schools transportation, legal and legislative, public health and parks, playgrounds and public buildings. The transportation committee will make a special study of the subject of electrification of steam railroads in the metropolitan district.

## SAND AND GUMBO MAKE FIRM ROADS

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A mile of sand-gumbo road, the first in Missouri, has just been built in Mississippi county. It is one mile long and extends north of Charleston. The road was built as an experiment by Curtis Hill, state highway engineer.

The mixing was done by plows, disc harrows and toothed harrows. A sprinkler was used to get the gumbo wet. All was mixed together and then the road was rolled. In time this mixture hardened so that it became cemented together in such manner as to turn water.

## METROPOLITAN ART MUSEUM GETS THREE FINE TAPESTRIES



TAPESTRY OF FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

One of the three pieces just acquired by New York Museum of Art. This portrays a lady offering a flower to a man, who kneels, hat in hand, to receive it.

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Museum of Art today announces in its bulletin the purchase out of the Rogers income of three pieces of celebrated French tapestry, one of which when shown in the exhibition of primitives held in the Louvre in 1904 received enthusiastic recognition for its beauty of fabric and design.

These tapestries were the property for a long time of M. Sigismund Bardac, a collector and amateur of high reputation, who for the last two or three years has been parting, piece by piece, with his collection.

The tapestries represent, on wide vertical alternating green, red and white stripes, scenes with branches of rose bushes, groups of grand dames and gentlemen in costumes of a variety of details and great interest. One piece contains

only three figures and would seem to have been a center point of interest in the story represented in the set. A lady more splendidly dressed than any of the others bends toward a man who kneels, hat in hand, to receive the flower which she offers to him, while on the other side stands a richly dressed man.

The second piece contains eight figures, four men and four women, standing or walking in couples. The third piece contains two men, two women and a portion of a third man. Here the figures are placed somewhat farther apart and their relation to one another is not apparent.

The costumes of the personages represented in the tapestries belong to the second quarter of the fifteenth century, and there is mention of similar hangings in the inventories of the Cardinal de Bourbon (1437-1488).

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

#### STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises.....	5:30
Sun sets.....	5:44
High tide.....	3:26
Low tide.....	3:42
Moon, first quarter, Sept. 22.	

#### Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

##### EASTBOUND.

###### Sailings from New York.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Victoria, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Sophie, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Luise, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Marie, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Alexandra, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Olga, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Tatiana, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Maria, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Ekaterina, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Anna, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Maria-Ferdinanda, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Sophie-Charlotte, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Luise-Marie, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Marie-Alexandrine, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Alexandra-Ferdinanda, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Olga-Ferdinanda, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

Prinzessin Tatiana-Ferdinanda, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

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Prinzessin Ekaterina-Ferdinanda, for Bremen, Sept. 21.

### Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, Sept. 20.

Pennsylvania, for New York, Oct. 3.

Deutschland, for New York, Oct. 7.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Sept. 21.

George Washington, for New York, Sept. 25.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, Sept. 25.

Bremen, for New York, Oct. 5.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, Oct. 5.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 9.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Oct. 12.

Sailings from Copenhagen.

United States, for New York, Sept. 23.

O. F. Tietjen, for New York, Sept. 30.

Sailings from Antwerp.

Lapland, for New York, via Dover, Sept. 23.

Vaderland, for New York, via Dover, Sept. 23.

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Noordam, for New York, via Rotterdam, Sept. 23.

Rotterdam, for New York, via Rotterdam, Sept. 23.

Sailings from Genoa.

Ancona, for New York, Sept. 23.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York, Sept. 23.

Roma, for New York, Sept. 23.

Regina d'Italia, for New York, Sept. 23.

Carona, for New York, Sept. 23.

Europa, for New York, Sept. 23.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York, Sept. 23.

Principe de Piemonte, for New York, Sept. 23.

Yokohama, for New York, Sept. 23.

Sailings from Naples.

Ancona, for New York, Sept. 23.

Cette, for Boston, Sept. 23.

Carpathia, for New York, Sept. 23.

Duca di Genova, for New York, Sept. 23.

Koenig Albert, for New York, Sept. 23.

Koenig Albert, for New York, Sept. 23.

Verona, for New York, Sept. 23.

Europa, for New York, Sept. 23.

Sailings from Seattle.

Nehalem, for New York, Sept. 20.

Kanaka, for China and Japan, Sept. 21.

Empress of India, for Vancouver, Sept. 21.

Kaga Maru, for China and Japan, Sept. 21.

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, Sept. 21.

Empress of China, for China and Japan, Sept. 21.

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## CENSUS STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS SHOW LARGE GAINS

Total Population of the Bay  
State Passes Three-Million  
Mark in Year Nineteen  
Hundred and Five.

Revised figures of the state census of Massachusetts for the year 1905, just made public by Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics, show that the population of Massachusetts on May 1, 1905, was 3,003,680, of which 1,461,589 were males and 1,542,091 females. This is an increase of 193,334 persons over the figures reported for 1900.

Of the total population for 1905, 2,085,636 persons are of native birth, while 918,044 are foreigners.

The report states that during the past 115 years the proportion of the urban population in Massachusetts has increased from 4.84 per cent to 77.74 per cent. The report designates a semi-urban element, comprising 230,718 persons, and constituting 7.98 per cent of the total population. The rural population of the state is given as 428,871, or 14.28 per cent.

The following table shows the figures for 1905 and 1900 in all of the cities and in towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants:

### CITIES AND TOWNS.

	Population—	1905
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## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The realty market during the past week has continued to improve and a number of important transfers have been recorded. The Back Bay, Brookline and the South End of the city proper have been especially prominent in the week's transactions, but business involving suburban parcels also has increased.

The estate at 61 Summer road, near the old reservoir, Brookline, belonging to Janet C. Bearse, has been purchased by Theodore Jones through the office of Frank A. Russell. There are 23,343 square feet of land, a frame residence and a stable, the whole taxed on a valuation of \$22,800.

The same broker reports the transfer to Ema T. Churchill, wife of Havelock Churchill, of the property at 23 Harvard street, Brookline, comprising the frame two-apartment house, stable and 7,230 square feet of land. The assessors' rating of the parcel is \$8,500. Michael M. Boles is the grantor.

Final deeds have also passed through Mr. Russell's office in the sale of the private frame residence and 6,500 square feet of land located at 104 Englewood avenue, Aberdeen district, Boston, assessed on \$12,000. The grantor was Mary

Kieman and the purchaser Elizabeth A. wife of James W. Sullivan.

**JAMAICA PLAIN SALE.**  
Margaret H. Robinson has sold her large frame dwelling and 6,040 square feet of land at 11 Robinson avenue, Jamaica Plain, to Edward J. McCormick, who will occupy. The estate is valued for taxing purposes at \$71,000. E. C. Nickerson was the broker.

**LEXINGTON TRANSACTIONS.**  
Many attractive private residences are being erected in various towns within a short distance of Boston. Among them, the most notable is that for C. R. Putnam of Cambridge at Somerset road and Hancock street, near the Clark-Hancock historical house, Lexington. The estate contains about 70,000 square feet of land, which Mr. Putnam purchased last year through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company. The building to be erected is to have a frontage on both Somerset road and Hancock street.

Deed has gone to record through the same concern conveying title to the estate of P. S. Irvine and Frank Locke on Hayes avenue and Berwick street, Lexington. The purchaser, E. M. Sawyer, has built an addition to the bungalow on the site and is building a garage.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO MAKE FT. ANDREWS A LEADING POST

(Continued from Page One.)

most of which will be erected at Andrews. Already the work at the last named post is well under way, much of it nearly completed, and that at the other posts will be completed early next spring.

The additional accommodations at Ft. Andrews and Strong will give room for four more companies, two at each post, making Andrews a six-company post and Strong a four-company garrison. The garrisons of Boston harbor are sadly depleted, and the addition of these four companies will place this station in the best condition maintained here for many years.

When the new construction work at Ft. Andrews is completed this post will



CAPT. ROBERT H. ROLFE.  
United States army officer who is in charge of the construction work in this district.

be one of the finest in the country if not the best. It is a comparatively new post throughout and holding as it does the most important position in the line of Boston defenses it is destined to become immensely popular with artillery officers and an assignment to duty at Andrews will doubtless mean the conferring of a mark of merit to the officers who secure such assignment.

At Andrews one set of enlisted men's quarters costing \$39,000 has just been completed and another set will receive the finishing touches within a month, while inside the same period two double sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters costing \$17,000 each will be completed and a guard house to cost \$23,000 has been started. In addition to this work, the sum of \$26,000 is being spent in the construction of macadam roads, concrete walks and drainage gutters, and plans have been accepted for the building of a set of quarters to accommodate four commissioned officers. These latter quarters will be the first in the East to be erected on the "flat" plan for army posts, and it is believed the erection of this style of officers' quarters at Ft. Andrews will lead to the style being generally adopted all over the country wherever new quarters are built. The contract for the erection of these quarters calls for the expending of \$26,000.

At Ft. Strong the work has hardly been started, but when completed next spring new buildings to the value of \$114,500 will have been erected, including a double set of enlisted men's quarters to cost \$67,000, quarters for four commissioned officers to cost \$29,000, a double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters, to cost \$7,500, and a double set of firemen's quarters, to cost \$6,000. All of the construction thus far mentioned is of brick and as near fireproof as it can be made, but in addition there will be quartermaster and ordnance storehouses erected, an ordnance repair shop and a fire apparatus house, all built of wood. At Ft. Strong elevated coal bunkers will be installed and an extensive addition will be made to the wharf here as well as at Ft. Warren, Standish and Revere.

The architecture of the new buildings is very striking and is exceedingly well adapted for the beautification of the posts. At Ft. Andrews the post headquarters and post exchange buildings, both of which have been recently erected, are models in every particular and furnish every possible convenience.

The post exchange is the center of social activity for the men and contains a well-appointed gymnasium, billiard parlor, bowling alley, restaurant, reading and writing rooms and the post Y. M. C. A. quarters and this building is frequently used by the officers when important social affairs claim their attention.

## MAIL CARRIERS HOSTS ON OUTING

Letter carriers of Boston are joining in vacation revels at Pleasant Lake, Stetson, Me. Among them are Walter J. Perkins, Thomas Dougherty, James A. Hawley, Fred R. Pride and John H. Berrane. They are entertained at their camp on Sept. 18 E. H. Kenney and wife, Mrs. R. Kimball and daughter, Victor Clark, Mrs. D. Grant and Ernest Grant and C. E. Kenney of Kenduskeag.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

## REAL ESTATE

## POINT OF PINES

GRAND AUCTION SALE  
—OF—  
OCEAN AND BOULEVARD LOTS  
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK — 2 P. M. DAILY

TERMS 10 per cent down at time of sale. Balance 60 equal monthly payments.

Take B. R. B. & L. R. R. to Point of Pines. Station on property. 5 cent fare.

Charles F. Lancaster, Alden A. Mills, Trustees

101 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

**FOR SALE**—Desirable modern house of 14 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and electric lighting; spring of purest water nearby; slightly elevated on high land adjoining Middlesex Fells Park. Apply to 26 Oliver st., Boston.

**ALLSTON**—Store and apartment house property on principal thoroughfare, brick and steel construction, near electric and steam cars, price assessed value or will exchange. WM. DWYER, 15 State st., Tel. 5230 M.

**FOR SALE**—Four-room house on lot 523, 25, high ground; \$750 cash. "FEBREX" ST. 250 N. Wellington st., Los Angeles, Calif.

**WINCHESTER**, \$1700—House of 7 rooms and bath; 5000 feet land; easy terms; rare bargain. F. O. Box 118, Boston.

**MORTGAGES FOR SALE**

**FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES**  
FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

**CORN BELT BANK**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**FOR SALE**—Seven per cent mortgage for \$15,000; secured by 4200 acres of land; abstract furnished. Address W. H. GULLFORD, Pendleton, Ore.

**WINTER RESORTS**

**FOR RENT**—Furnished cottages and cottages apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 rooms each; also single rooms at Southern Pines, North Carolina; fine winter climate; dry, sandy soil. Address J. C. STANLEY, until Oct. 15, Newburyport, Mass.; after that date, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

**COME and spend the winter in Florida!** I have 3 furnished cottages, also furnished rooms with housekeeping privileges. MRS. E. WALDO, Jacksonville, Florida, R. 4.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring results. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## REAL ESTATE

## ROOM AND BOARD

**Transients Accommodated.**  
HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.  
New York city—Rooms and board.  
27 WEST 33D STREET.  
Convenient to Riverside Drive and Central Park West.

**MISS J. E. HANKIN.**  
EXTRA SILENT private family would rent one or two rooms to refined gentleman; furnished to suit; fine location, lower Central Park West; only those desiring high grade, refined surroundings need apply; exclusive. 62-203 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

**NEWBURY ST., No. 9**—Lovely furnished rooms, two on bathroom floor, one on top floor; splendid location, near Public Garden; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 1882.

**HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 96**—Front entrance of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath; sunny, airy or with room; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

**19 GARRISON ST., off Huntington ave.** opp. Mechanics bldg.; large and small front rooms; 2nd floor; well furnished; steam heated; telephone.

**ONE or two children can find board, care and attention in refined country home; unusual opportunity. Address N. 450, Monitor Office.**

**RAVENS**, 199 St. Botolph st. House thoroughly renovated; sunny, well furnished; choice of 10 rooms; con. h. w.; tel.

**NEW YORK CITY, 352 West 57th st.**—Several beautifully furnished rooms (bath included) with or without breakfast; high rent; 2nd floor; permanent; high-class; square and side rooms; hot and cold water. Tel. Apply to MISS SCOTT.

**35 EAST 35TH ST., New York**—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

**TO LET**—Furnished front room in private home; all conveniences. 76 Somerset ave. Winthrop.

## ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

**WANTED**—By N. E. woman, large, sunny, partially furnished room, with board, in small, refined private family, \$5 week; or two unfurnished, unheated connecting rooms, \$7 or \$8 monthly; permanent; high-class; on trolley line, detached house, 5 or 10c fare from Boston. Address V 439, Monitor Office.

**A TEACHER** who is to study part of the day wishes room, breakfasts and dinners in home in Boston or suburb, where breakfast may be made wholly or in part by tutoring. Address MISS ETTA L. CHAPMAN, E. Dennis, Mass.

**WANTED**—Board and rooms for winter within 10 to 15 miles of Boston for man, woman and two children 3 and 5 years of age. Address D 425, Monitor Office.

**WANTED**—By young lady, room and board with wintering, easy walking distance; satisfactory references as to qualifications. Address giving terms, etc., P 460, Monitor Office.

**WANTED**—By a Technology student, room in private family where there are children and a servant is kept; daily order and a thorough house maker; best of references. Apply to 4330 Back Bay, Monitor Office.

## MACHINERY

**SAFES AND MACHINERY**  
moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic ave.

## CLOTHING

**WANTED**—Cast-off clothing all kinds; ladies', gents' and children's; also furs; other personal property. Jewelry, old gold, silver, antiques; will call, pay cash. M. DeGROOT, 195 Pleasant st., Tel. 2651-20x.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**ADAMS & SWETT CO.**  
Established 1858.  
CARPET BEATING,  
VACUUM CLEANING,  
NAPHTHA CLEANING  
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury  
Telephone Box 1071 and 1290.  
Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

## Have you seen the Economic Top for gas ranges?

If not, look for illustrated ad. in Monitor. It will interest you, your pocketbook and the cook; saves gas, food and utensils. GAS STOVE IMPROVEMENT CO., 611 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

**Painting and Paper Hanging**  
Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished, paint cleaned, paper renovated.  
PHILIP SHULTZ, 43 Pine St., Boston.  
Tel. 3203 B. B.

**REVELSHIRK** Used in the washing process prevents dandruff and woolens from shrinking. Unshrunk shrunken garments. Proved by 5 years use. Generous sample 4c. Agents wanted. NEVERSHIRK CO., 19 Union st., Boston.

**Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering**  
Furniture repaired, mattresses renovated, first-class work. JAMES HARPER & CO., 78-81 Bow st., Somerville, Tel. 675-1 Som.

## WAXED PAPER

**WAXED PAPER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE**, 20 large sheets mailed on receipt of a dime. CLIMAX MILLS, Hamburg, N. J.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Ostrich Feathers

## AND

## Ladies' Untrimmed Hats

## at Half Price

## AT OUR WHOLESALE STORE,

406 Washington St., Room 7

## RESTAURANTS

## South Station Restaurant

**ALWAYS ESSENTIAL** to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room, serving 500 people; all modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring results. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## BOOKS

## MONITOR SCRAP BOOK

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c.; Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75; green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25; prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$1.25. W. M. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston; telephone Main 2093-3.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
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## CHOCOLATES

**A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S** delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1.10; also 60c. half lb. 30c. sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring results. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## AUCTIONS

## First Piano Auction

of the season in our salesroom  
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22, at 7:30 p. m.

25 OR MORE UPRIGHT PIANOS

will be sold for charges, executors and other accounts. Some of these pianos are practically new. There are good makes, such as Steinway, Gishler, Chickering, Ivers & Pond, Miller, etc. We will receive pianos for this sale up to 3 p. m. Tuesday. Exhibition Wednesday, when expert opinion will be given gratis on condition and value of each instrument.

We sold over 400 pianos last season at auction and every purchaser is satisfied. Special terms of payment.

PEMBERTON SALES CO., Auctioneers,  
Pemberton Square, Boston.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## PIANO BARGAINS

**HENRY F. MILLER** upright piano full size, with pedal organ attachment, perfect order, \$175. Steinway & upright, rosewood case, \$150. Mason & Co. upright, 7 1/2 octaves, splendid order, \$150. Chickering upright, 7 octaves, rosewood case, \$100. Hallett & Davis upright, 7 1/2 octaves, good condition, \$125. Jewett & Co. upright, mahogany case, 7 1/2 octaves, \$100. Used upright pianos of standard makes, returned from rent, at great bargains; square pianos from \$15 upwards; grand pianos, Jewett, Emerson, Kranch & Bach, etc.; organs from \$10 upwards. PELTON PIANO CO., 424 Boylston st., Boston.

## HELP WANTED

**PRINTER**—A country printing office, offering every advantage in the way of modern equipment, ideal surroundings, and an extremely interesting range of work, needs an enthusiastic printer, capable of running an establishment, state wages desired. THE DYKE MILL, Montague, Massachusetts.

**WANTED**—Working housekeeper in family employed during day, must be good cook; one child; no washing. Address A. G. H., Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**YOUNG LADY** of culture and refinement desires position of trust and responsibility; capable of taking entire charge of household, including the overseeing of the education of children; can teach music and painting; satisfactory references as to qualifications, experience, etc. C. B. C., 203 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

**POSITION** wanted by man about 45 years old, experienced in handling men and in economical operation of different business enterprises; has held positions as superintendent of electric railways, manager of electric lighting and other plants; present position distasteful. Address D 145, Monitor Office.

**WANTED** by woman about 40, position as housekeeper in family where there are children and a servant is kept; daily order and a thorough house maker; best of references. Apply to 4330 Back Bay, Monitor Office.

**WANTED**—To represent manufacturers in Chicago with established trade; have own office; could keep small stock. Address J. A. S., Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

**LADY** (24) wishes for position as companion, help or nurse; good education; near London, England. Address M., 6 Holstein Parade, Weybridge, Surrey.

**YOUNG LADY** would like position in an office to do general office work; has had experience. Address S. D., Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position as lady's maid or care of elderly lady; no objection to traveling. Address C. K., Monitor, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

**WANTED** by young man of office and mechanical experience; best of reference. H. R., Monitor Office, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

**HOUSEKEEPER** would like position in small family; willing to leave city; no objection to children. H 451, Monitor Office.

**SITUATION** in marine work, 20 years' experience in drafting room and outside. B 2, 203 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

**WANTED**—Situation as janitor; have had experience and give references. Address A. E., Box 105, Jamaica, Iowa.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

## LADIES

Do you need help, male or female? Apply RICH'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 27 Tremont row, Tel. Haymarket 1700-2.

## LAWYERS

**CHARLES G. BALDWIN**,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
204-5 Piper Building, Baltimore.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## CRAB TREE FARM

CRAB FOREST, ILL.  
CERTIFIED MILK FOR CHICAGO.

## Readers of

## The Monitor

## Going to

## Seattle

## Exposition

## will find The Christian

## Science Monitor on

## sale by the Interna-

## tional News Agency

## at First Avenue South

## and Washington St.,

## and at Second Ave.

## and Cherry St., near

## the Alaska Building

## The Monitor can also

## be found at exhibit of

## the Christian Science

## Publishing Society in

## the balcony of the

## Manufacturers' Bld'g

## FRUIT—PRODUCE

## Steamer Arrivals.

The Savannah steamer Memphis arrived here this morning with 3 crates pineapples.

The Norfolk steamer arrived with 60 barrels potatoes.

The Norfolk steamer due in Boston tomorrow has 1000 bags peanuts.

The Norfolk steamer arrived Sunday with 31 barrels potatoes.

The Philadelphia steamer Persian arrived Sunday with 20 barrels and 50 hampers of sweet potatoes.

## Potatoes by Rail.

Potatoes from Loudon county, Me., passed Bangor (24 hours, closing 8 o'clock a. m. Sunday)—35 cars for Boston and 43 cars for other points. Ditto 100 hours, closing 8 o'clock this morning)—37 cars for Boston and 40 cars for other points.

## Receipts All Sources Past 48 Hours.

Ninety-three cars and 17 barrels potatoes, 456 barrels apples, 44 boxes pears, 2 cars onions, 2387 crates cantaloupes, 302 barrels watermelons, 474 barrels sweet potatoes, 1176 boxes California oranges, 290 crates and 6240 baskets plums, 26 boxes cucumbers, 324 boxes lemons, 30-441 baskets and 4165 crates grapes, 208 crates lemons.

## Receipts Grapes on Way to New York.

The destination of bringing the first shipment of Alameda grapes will fall to the steamer Madonna. This vessel is due Tuesday. She has 650 barrels, which will be sold on Thursday or Friday. The first sale last year was held Sept. 15. It comprised 3000 barrels. Extra choice to fancy lots brought \$3.25 to \$4.12 1/2, and choice \$2.87 1/2 to \$3.12 1/2. The grapes were generally sound and firm, and more mature than the early shipments in previous seasons. In 1907 the season opened Sept. 20. Fancy stock brought \$4.25 to \$4.75, and other grades \$3.50 to \$4. It is certain that the crop is short, and that the shipments to the United States will be moderate. Last year the receipts aggregated 552,230 barrels. This year they are not expected to exceed 450,000 barrels.

There are available for sale at all ports within the next 30 days 44,800 boxes of Sicily lemons, as compared with 35,700 boxes on the corresponding date last year, 67,500 boxes in 1907 and 41,900 boxes in 1906.

The cargo of Sicily lemons per steamer San Giovanni, consisting of 4,000 boxes, will be sold Wednesday. This will be the only sale of this variety this week. On the same day 1600 boxes Maiori and Sorrento lemons will be offered.

## PROVISIONS

## Eastern Pork Market.

Fresh ribs 16 1/2c, short cut ribs 16 1/2c, fresh shoulders 12 1/2c, fresh skinned shoulders 11 1/2c, sausage, medium 13 1/2c, small 13 1/2c, Frankforts 10 1/2c, bologna 8 1/2c, pressed ham 14 1/2c, plain and sweet pickled shoulders 11 1/2c, plain pickled briskets 13 1/2c, bacon 18 1/2c, smoked hams, large 15 1/2c, small 15c, skinned 16 1/2c, boiled 22c, lard, leaf rendered 14 1/2c, pure 13 1/2c, compound 8 1/2c; barrel pork, heavy backs \$25.75, medium backs \$25.50, light backs \$25.25, long cuts \$26, lean ends \$28, bean pork \$21.25.

Boston receipts past 48 hours: Beef 1909, 43 cars, 1908, 32 cars; sheep 1909, 4 cars, 1908, 4 cars.

Movement of logs at the principal western points for Sept. 18, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

	Receipts	Shipments
Chicago	5,000	7,000
East Liberty	3,900	2,500
Indianapolis	2,000	3,000
Kansas City	2,000	1,348
St. Louis	6,632	9,178
Omaha	1,200	2,300
Totals	20,132	23,978

## Poultry.

Market steady; northern and eastern chickens, fancy, 4 1/2 pounds up 24@26c, do, medium size 19@20c, broilers 20c, fowls, fancy 19c, do, fair to good 16@18c, ducks 18@19c, geese 16@17c, western dry packed, in boxes, fowls, choice, large 18 1/2c, do, medium 16@17c, cocks 12c; western ice packed, turkeys, old

## DAIRY PRODUCTS



# Stock Market Moderately Bullish, Closing Fairly Strong

## BULL TRADERS IGNORE ADVICE TO BE CAREFUL

Southern Pacific and Steel Issues Are Made the Leaders in Stock Market—Chesapeake & Ohio Advances.

## LOCALS ARE ACTIVE

Although cautionary warnings were issued by some of the conservative Wall street houses to their customers, advising in some cases to wait for a reaction before making further commitments on the long side of the stock market, the buying this morning was urgent enough to send prices upward another notch. There was no special reason for the advance of some of the leaders that were prominent when the buying seemed to be mostly speculative. In other words bull traders thought they might as well take the chances of making a point or two, even though it was a bit risky at the present high level of the market.

It is contended in some quarters that there has been a good deal of distribution during the past few days when the market was swinging upward and that it is still in progress while a few of the important stocks are pushed upward in order to sustain prices while the unloading process is under way. Southern Pacific was made the leader during the early sales today. There has nothing developed recently to inspire new buying of this issue but it was made to advance over 3 points during the forenoon to 133. Union Pacific was up a point at the opening at 200½ and added another point during the early sales. The Hill issues were in very good demand and made good gains. Pennsylvania was off ¼ at the opening at 145 and advanced to 145½. There has been much bullish talk about this stock lately but it has made slow progress upward. St. Paul was not so active as it has been for several days. It opened off ½ at 163½, sold above 164 and then reacted under the opening figure. Chesapeake & Ohio made a new high record, advancing to 84½.

The industrials were in good demand. U. S. Steel opened ¾ higher at 83½ and advanced a point more. The preferred was up ¼ at 127½ and sold up to 128½. Sloss-Sheffield was up ¼ at 89½ and rose to 91.

Considerable strength was displayed by local securities, although there was no great spurt made by any particular security. The market was rather broad. U. S. Smelting was quite active around 58 and the preferred at 53. Saturday's closing prices. Granby advanced 2 points from 98 to 100 during the forenoon. Massachusetts Gas was in moderate demand, advancing from 65½ to 66½. Allouez was up ½ at 60½ and rose to 61. Nipissing was up ¼ at 12 at the opening and moved within a narrow range. United Fruit was strong, advancing to 167.

CHICAGO BOARD.					
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy.)					
	Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept.	1909	1.01½	1.02½	1.01½	1.02½
Oct.	1909	1.01½	1.02½	1.01½	1.02½
Nov.	1909	1.01½	1.02	1.01½	1.01½
Corn—					
Sept.	1909	.68½	.68½	.67½	.68
Oct.	1909	.69½	.69½	.69	.69½
Nov.	1909	.62½	.62½	.62½	.62½
Oats—					
Sept.	1909	.39½	.39½	.39	.39½
Oct.	1909	.39½	.39½	.39	.39½
Nov.	1909	.42½	.42½	.41½	.41½
Pork					
Sept.	1909	18.92	18.07	18.07	23.45
Lard—					
Sept.	1909	12.92	12.15	12.02	12.15
Jan.	1907	10.97	10.79	10.97	19.17



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

## "COMFORT'S ART"

Ask God to give the skill  
In comfort's art;  
That thou may'st consecrated be,  
And set apart  
Unto a life of sympathy.  
For heavy is the weight of ill  
In every heart;  
And comforters are needed much  
Of Christlike touch.

—A. E. Hamilton.

The little verse just quoted expresses a common need of humanity. Who has not at some time cried out for comfort and found none, and who has not longed to give comfort and yet not been able? To the one who cries for solace and to the one who prays for ability to give it, Christian Science brings the needful understanding which "blesses him that gives and him that takes." All through the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, are to be found parables and plain directions which teach the source of consolation. Notwithstanding this, most mortals still turn to evanescent human beliefs for relief from misery and are still comfortless. Probably there is no Bible reader who has not smiled, though pityingly, over Job's three attempted comforters, whose misdirected efforts have been made a proverb of derision even by those who hardly know the context. Few have looked for more than a surface interpretation of the story, and the human mind, as cruel and heedless now as in the days of Job, goes on handing out cold comfort as of yore. Elihu, who helped Job to see the self-righteousness which stood in the way of his obtaining consolation and help, is a type of the friend who has learned that years and position do not necessarily bring wisdom, but that wisdom is manifest through the honest heart that turns to God for inspiration and becomes obedient to His laws. The way out of trouble is not found while blaming God or one's fellow-men for the unhappy situation. The primary cause of discord is in false belief, and in order to be saved from the effects of false belief one must think right about God, man and the universe. The simple illustration of the effect of a telegram announcing the loss of one's money or the death of a friend and the effect of a counter telegram saying the news in the first is untrue, shows the fear or grief to be in the belief regarding an event rather than in the actual event. Christian Science teaches the beauty of friendship based on principle, and it also teaches that true relationships exist superior to change, time, space or the "last enemy." There is no sorrowful "vast unknown" to him who has begun to know God, for though the curtains of material sense may shut

Him from the physical presence of dear ones, he and they enjoy the same light, love and comfort of God's omnipresence. This conviction removes all but the selfish pain of parting, and when selfishness vanishes before a more spiritual love the presence of the Comforter is felt.

Christian Science teaches one to have the deepest kindness and sympathy for those who mourn, but it makes kindness and sympathy practical by tenderly showing the sufferer that through the elimination of self-pity grief is minimized. Comfort comes largely through giving comfort. No matter how heavy or hopeless the burden may seem, it lessens as one strives to help others.

Because there are no well-filled almshouses and charity hospitals, nor fairs and festivals as signs of Christian Scientists' activity in aiding the suffering, those who have not investigated Christian Science may think it to be unfeeling in its teaching regarding suffering and poverty. Such is not the case. Christian Science comes to cheer and bless mankind in every state or condition of life, and it is the pearl of great price to rich and poor alike. As a general rule Christian Scientists obey Jesus' words about giving, "Let not they left hand know what they right hand doeth." The philosopher who said, "The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show and enable a man to dispense with alms," expressed in a few words that which the understanding of Christian Science enables one to do. The one who really wishes to be helped out of poverty in the right way doesn't want to be an object of almsgiving, but desires to be able to earn an honest living. Improvement of every opportunity and the consciousness that God blesses honest efforts as well as gives one strength and wisdom to make such efforts brings comforting results.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health, page 306, "If we would open their prison doors for the sick, we must first learn to bind up the broken-hearted." One must truly feel compassion in order to rightly express it. The one who can give the quickest aid is the one who can put himself in another's place and see the sufferer's need. This can be done only as one becomes less self-centered and looks at the situation more from the standpoint of divine mercy and love. True comfort is not a soothing syrup to error, nor a stinging scourge to those in distress. It is compassionate insight that gently uncovers and removes the fear, ignorance and sin which comprise the whole of human misery.

### Great Auditoriums

The Flavian Amphitheater in Rome, known as the Colosseum, was begun by the Emperor Vespasian and was finished by the Emperor Titus, A. D. 80. It covered about five acres of ground and contained seats for 87,000 persons and standing room for 15,000 more. Madison Square Garden, New York, has a seating capacity of 12,137; Chicago's Coliseum has seated 10,508, its greatest number; Kansas City's Convention Hall seated 10,000 persons at the time of the Democratic convention, but ordinarily seats 18,836; Denver's Auditorium can be arranged to seat 11,500, says the Kansas City Star.

The Harvard College Stadium, built on the plan of the Colosseum, seats nearly 30,000.

## Children's Department

### Fashions for Horses

The sunbonnet for horses is quite an old story now, yet it always is an amusing thing to see. It is most often a straw hat with broad brim and holes through which Dobbin's ears may come through. It is made especially for him, the holes being neatly bound with red braid. To see a horse thus protected with a linen duster over him as well as one of the fitted sort that have straps or tapes to hold it in place, is indeed a funny sight. One observer declares that she has even seen a horse with linen trousers on a tube of linen for each leg as an even completer protection from flies.

An amusing set of pictures in a local journal shows Dobbin before a mirror while his master tries on various different hats of the newest fashionable shape. His eyes are hidden finally under a monstrous shape of the peach-basket sort, though he hesitates long over a round cheesebox style that perched coquettishly over one eye.

A gentleman tells of his method of overcoming his horse's habit of shying at automobiles. He tied one of the sunbonnets over the horse's eyes so that he could not see anything at all, and thus was able to drive him without trouble. Of course the horse had then to depend entirely upon his master for guidance. The so-called blinders that horses used always to wear, but which are not so common today, are to prevent them from seeing things coming unexpectedly beside them from the rear. The blinder enables them to see only straight ahead.

### A Question

Panama is a proper name for the land that links Pan-America in one. How did it happen to be so named?

### The Japanese Cherry

The statement that both cherries and plums are pruned is almost as astonishing as it would be to hear that the fruits of human kindness are lemons. Of the ornamental cherry trees, so well known in Japan, the most beautiful is *Prunus serrulata*, says the London Post.

It is a native of Japan, and can be recognized by its peculiar habit of branching. The main stem is erect for eight or ten feet, and then branches off horizontally, not forming a tall head. It is a picturesque tree, representing the manner of growth that we are accustomed to regard as typical of Japanese vegetation. The flowers, which are carried in large, loose clusters, are double, an inch and a half across, and vary from pure white to pale rose color.

P. subhirtella is a recent introduction from Japan. It is of erect growth, and it has been thought that it may be the type of the species of which *P. pendula* is the weeping form, the leaves of the two being very similar. The flowers are half an inch in diameter and of a lovely shade of soft rose. *P. tomentosa* is a native of North China, and is a shrubby species, rarely exceeding eight feet in height, and of quite a bushy habit. The pink flowers, which become more rosy with age, appear just before the leaves, which are covered with downy hairs. The foliage is thickly coated, especially on the under side, with velvety pubescence, to which the name of the species is due. The round fruits, set close against the branches, are of an attractive bright red color. It is a very distinct species, and appears to be a connecting link between the apricots and the cherries.

### The Ocean Eagle

In that blue point, and at an elevation of ten thousand feet, royally floats a little bird with enormous pens. A gull? No, its wings are black. An eagle? No, it is too small. It is the little ocean eagle, first and chief of the winged race, the daring navigator who never furls his sails, the lord of the tempest, the scouter of all peril—the man-of-war or frigate bird. He breakfasts at the Senegal; he dines in America. His prodigious pinions are fifteen feet in span. The storm bursts; he mounts to lofty heights—literally, he sleeps upon the storm. The lord of the winged race is he who does not rest. The chief of navigators is he who never reaches a bourne.—Michelet.

### Vanity and Conscience

A man's vanity tells him what is honor, a man's conscience what is justice; the one is busy and importunate in all times and places; the other but touches the sleeve when men are alone, and, if they do not mind it, leaves them.—Walter Savage Landor.

Oh, how many times we can most of us remember when we would gladly have made any compromise with our consciences, would gladly have made the most costly sacrifices to God, if only He would have excused us from this duty of loving, of which our nature seemed utterly incapable. It is far easier to feel kindly, to act kindly, toward those with whom we are seldom brought in contact, whose tempers and prejudices do not rub against ours, than to keep up an habitual, steady, self-sacrificing love towards those whose weaknesses and faults are always forcing themselves on us and are stirring up our own. A man may pass good muster as a philanthropist who makes but a poor master to his servants or father to his children.—F. D. Maurice.

### New York and London Police

The late police commissioner of New York writes to the Century a comparison of the New York and London police force. He has lately made a close, first-hand study of the London policeman whom all England holds in high esteem, states the New York Times.

"As the regulator of street traffic," he says, the London constable "personifies the majesty of the law with a superlative degree of suppressed emotion which is a bulwark of the British constitution." Whether the bobby suppresses this emotion in other people's hearts or in his own the excerpt given does not make clear. The Sun continues:

Thanks largely to Commissioner McAdoo himself, the police in this town regulate traffic effectively nowadays, and their appearance on duty has certainly become more soldierlike than it used to be. The police question in London, however, Mr. McAdoo finds radically different from that in New York. It is true that the honesty and good character of an ordinary London constable "is taken to be as sure as that of a prime minister," but in London the policeman ranks with servants and habitually holds himself no higher than a servant. Certainly that type of policeman would not serve in this town.

### Helping the Children

A good way to make children tell the truth is to tell it yourself. Keep your word with your child the same as you would with your banker. If you tell a child you will do anything, either do it or give the child the reason why. Truth is born of confidence. It comes from the lips of love and liberty.

Make your home happy. Be honest with the children; divide fairly with them everything. Let children have some daylight at home if you want to keep them there.—Selected.

The present is my seed-field; the duty nearest me, my motto.—Emerson.

## THE PROBLEM OF LABOR

Theodor Hertzka, the Austrian economic writer, states that if a man begins to work when he is 25 and works two hours and 40 minutes every day until he is 40 he will produce more than he can possibly consume in 70 years.

It seems entirely probable that a man can produce enough to meet his mere physical needs in much less time than most of us now give to work, but the real solution of the labor problem does not seem to be in making it unnecessary for people to work, but rather in giving them work which they enjoy and proper conditions under which to do it. Many a man who works with his head all the year round finds his greatest delight in some strenuous form of physical effort, spading a garden, building a piazza, even working with a hammer and anvil. Men have always shown that the strenuous element in labor is not what makes it distasteful. Witness to what an extent the explorer carries

the test of his physical powers, what privations he undergoes by deliberate choice.

Mankind would never be happy to have serious work only two hours a day and for only 15 years. Every worker even in the most pleasant forms of activity, art or literature, for example, will say that the professional work they do—that is, the work done under pressure of their engagements and responsibilities to others—brings far greater enjoyment than the amateurish desultory sort of work of the man who is as the phrase goes "his own master." For the professional worker, like the man who labors happily at a trade, feels that he is part of the great brotherhood of effort and achievement. His work is needed by somebody. As Emerson says it, "All are needed by each one." The amateur worker, who does as much or as little as he likes, is unrelated to others. His output may or may not benefit them, for if he may withdraw his contribution at will this makes him not to be depended upon and greatly lessens his service.

It is rather a sufficient variety of useful activity and especially right condi-

tions which workers everywhere need. It is the all-day grind at one thing over and over that tends to make a man a machine. Mechanical contrivances are, however, eliminating many forms of the drudgery—as for example the steam shovel does—and substituting the intelligent pleasure which the manipulators find in directing these willing servants. When the need for cruel haste is removed—by removing the manufacturer's desire to get disproportionately rich and the buyer's desire to get something for nothing—many of the manufacturing processes will lose their worst features. Perhaps if the worker did not feel the need for haste he or she would work just as rapidly for the pleasure of expert work. Running a glove machine, for example, involves less monotony than making rick-rack, that absurd form of handwork which at one time occupied hours of many a woman's day because she enjoyed making it. Even this vexed problem of labor will find its solution in a change of the worker's way of thinking about himself and the relation of his work to life.

### The New Minister to China

By appointing Charles R. Crane as minister to China, President Taft made an excellent choice.

Mr. Crane is not an experienced diplomat. He has not had formal training for a ministerial position. His fitness is of a different kind. By long years of travel, as foreign representative of the Crane Company, he has kept in close touch with conditions and tendencies in the far east and in Russia. Through personal observation and study he has become an authority on many of the great questions involved in the relations between the west and the east. He is conversant with several of the languages of Europe and the Orient, including Russian and Persian, and to an unusual degree comprehends the oriental mind—most difficult for a westerner to grasp.

His capacity and experience as a business man on a large scale, involving direct relations with foreign markets, fit him admirably to deal with the problems growing out of China's phenomenal commercial development and to advance the interests of the United States in the world-trade that will grow out of this awakening. Most fortunate of all, perhaps, is the fact that Mr. Crane belongs to that rare type of big businessman that places good citizenship above dividends. For years he has been at the heart of many of the most important reform movements in this country, lending all his powerful influence to the cause of the common good.—La Follette's Magazine.

### For Young French Students

A very old and favorite story with young French students is connected by the London Leader with Tennyson. A writer says:

There was a story going in 1854, which, as I heard it, had Tennyson and his brother for its subjects—how that they were in a Paris hotel together, and Alfred went out to look at the newspaper, leaving his brother Charles in their sitting-room. On the stairs he said, as he went out, "Garçon, ne laissez pas sortir le fou," meaning by the last word "fou." The waiter looked puzzled, so he explained "Le fou, vous savez, qui est dans ma chambre, ne le laissez pas sortir." "Bien, monsieur," was the reply.

When the brother returned he was astounded to learn that Charles was locked up in the sitting-room, and shouting from within the most terrible threats. I have now and then told this story as I heard it, though not without doubts; for I always had reason to believe Tennyson was well up in French. But in Mrs. Brookfield's memoirs the story is told with more correctness. It was the poet who was locked in, and the bad French was that of his friend Edward Lushington.

### At the Sine of the Pole

With two sets of Arctic lectures in prospect public interest bids fair to turn this winter from politics to polar talks. If the Eskimos take a turn at it we shall need to be polyglots. Doubtless the cinematograph will even be called into requisition, though we fancy there's not much that's moving about polar scenery.

In this world, it is not what we take up, but what we give up that makes us rich.—Beecher.

## BLOW HOT, BLOW COLD

As the house is cooled for winter so shall it be for summer

The first international cold congress has met at Paris. It is not what its name implies, but just another example of warm and friendly cooperation in the field of inventions. Let no one be tempted to the use of the obvious in elegance by way of ejaculatory comment who reads that the newest improvement in homes and warehouses promises to be "cold air laid on," that is, delivered to consumers as water, gas and "hot air" are now. The congress discussed the importance of controllable refrigeration in many industries. Various foods, for example, need different temperatures for their proper preservation. What freezes and thus destroys one product keeps another safe, etc. The unwieldiness of ice

as well as the bulk of the bill, perhaps—in household economy is an inconvenience to be done away with. The Pittsburgh delegate at the congress gave accounts of the use of cold in making steel, a member from Holland of its effect in developing certain plants, etc. Smokeless powder, certain matches, paraffin, linoleum, are other manufactures where cold is an agent. It is said that markets, restaurants and butchers' shops will in perhaps a short time be getting the advantage of this "frappante" process of frapping their wares, and in due time none of us will dread the activities of the midsummer mercury any more than we do those of January, once we are within the home walls.

### Pan-America

American enterprise is infectious. Down in Quito, Ecuador, a big national exposition is in progress. As an evidence of the closer commercial relations between the United States and the South American countries it is significant that this republic is actively participating in the Ecuadorian exposition. This shows a spirit of sympathy and cooperation with the purposes of the exposition which is said to have met with appreciation from the authorities of the exposition and with the Ecuador government. The United States ship Saturn took the exhibit of this country from Panama to Guayaquil. These exhibits were prepared in Washington under the superintendence of Hon. Ernest H. Waud, who is United States commissioner general to the exposition. In addition to representing the leading features of the developments of the United States the exhibit includes an exposition of the methods of national progress through the medium of a complete system of moving pictures. By this agency the life of the United States, including the system of admitting immigrants to the country, methods of agriculture, manufacture and national amusement, is made known to the people. A feature of the work which is destined to aid a closer international intimacy is the disposition of 50,000 post cards, bearing the flags of the republics of America.—Portland Express.

### Don Jaime, Bourbon

Spain would feel herself neglected without a pretender to the throne, and in Don Jaime de Bourbon, who succeeds to that position now that Don Carlos is no more, she has a very amiable and accomplished one. Don Jaime, whose education has been mainly English, is held by many Frenchmen to be a much better Bourbon than the Duke of Orleans; and if there was ever any idea of a restoration of the monarchy on the other side of the straits of Dover, there are those who would turn to Don Jaime, although the legal title undoubtedly rests with the Orleans family.—London Globe.

The true felicity of life is to be free from perturbations, to understand our duties to God and man; to enjoy the present without any anxious dependence upon the future. The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach.—(Seneca, A. D. 50.)

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

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list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 20, 1909.

### As the Century Grows

THE business world is witnessing many changes in all its departments and those who observe the signs of the times wonder at the rapidity with which the innovations and inventions of yesterday become the necessities of today. The lesson of the telephone and telegraph is often pointed out to those who are slow to see the vast possibilities of the future, and the lesson is cited justly, for it would be hard to imagine business being conducted without these adjuncts or without the typewriter and cash register, for instance. Yet these devices are all of comparatively recent origin. The announcements of the present hour show that the organization of companies to build airships is already in progress and predictions are made that these machines will eventually be cheaper than automobiles and easier to operate.

One must be abreast of the times and keep informed as to the progress of human betterment. If provincialism and narrowness are to be avoided, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves with the events of the hour, and the modern newspaper offers generous help in this respect and, when used for the advancement of right thought, is an incalculable aid to upbuilding our race.

The plea is often made in defense of a sensational press that the distressful and regrettable things of daily occurrence should be held up for the ready information of the public in order that they may profit by the experience of others. This contention is on a par with the way the offenders and law-breakers of old were publicly exposed in the stocks and at the whipping post in order that observers might be taught to avoid and to shun the evil way that had brought these offenders to their sad state.

Advancing thought of the hour, however, is recognizing the fact that evil is not shunned and avoided by holding it constantly before public gaze, but on the contrary is rendered more real, oftentimes to the displacement of the good that should have supremacy.

One of the best evidences of human progress and one that yields place in importance to none of the mechanical devices of human invention, no matter how great their value and how indispensable they may seem, is the recognition that the substitution of good for evil is vital and that the effort that is being made to adapt our activities to this truth and to put it into practice is by far the most important development of the day and hour.

AT WINONA, MINN., the President's defense of the members of Congress who voted for the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill had a deep local interest, because in that congressional district the insurgent element has been for months past making a determined assault upon the forces of Representative Tawney, chairman of the House committee on appropriations and one of the most stalwart of the regulars. It should be borne in mind that Representative Tawney was one of the earliest to come to the support of President Taft in his demand for economy of administration, and that he is one of the leaders in the House whose influence and friendship are most valuable to the administration.

Aside from these considerations, Representative Tawney is a man of courage and character. He has incurred displeasure and made enemies by opposing the paternalistic tendencies of the times. As in the case of others who have taken this course, it is difficult for him to explain to the enthusiastic friends of conservation, deep waterways, etc., how he can consistently favor their purposes and yet oppose their plans. Where he differs from them is in the matter of calling upon the nation to finance projects that involve hundreds of millions of expenditure in the face of a deficit, projects that properly could be undertaken by the states.

It would be impossible to see how the President, having touched on the tariff controversy at all, could avoid saying a good word for Representative Tawney and Representative Tawney's associate regulars. The regrettable thing is that a necessity for dragging in the tariff issue arose at all during the President's trip. It was barely alluded to in his Boston and Chicago speeches. It might well have been left over for further discussion to a time when through the tariff commission and a better understanding of the revised measure, resulting from a study of its operation, corrective steps might be taken. Nothing can be done in this direction for a long time to come. Even were Congress disposed to resume the patchwork process, it is very doubtful if the country would approve of a revival of tariff agitation at this time.

But the President's words have been spoken, and from this on it is only reasonable to expect that the insurgents will use every means in their power not only to strengthen themselves but to weaken the influence of the administration in their districts and states.

It will be a battle within the party, and, let us hope, for the ultimate good of the party.

### Century's Progress in St. Louis

ONE HUNDRED years ago St. Louis was a frontier town of 1000 inhabitants. Today it boasts of being the mid-continental city. It proposes to celebrate its century of corporate life by a seven-day festival. The city's hospitality is almost unlimited. It opens its doors to representatives of the whole country, having invited 2000 mayors to be its guests. The festivities will begin on the third of October. The history of St. Louis is closely interwoven with that of the nation. The city was founded in 1764 by Pierre Liguette Laclede as a trading post. In 1765 it was made the capital of Upper Louisiana. The transfer by France to the United States of the territory of Louisiana took place in St. Louis in 1804. The town was incorporated in 1809, and the first brick building was erected in 1813.

The first year of the town's corporate life showed total receipts by the treasurer "from all sources" of \$529.63. Yet the town was already the chief seat of the western fur trade, with its trading stations pushed to the headwaters of the Arkansas and far toward the sources of the Missouri and the Yellowstone. Its people were represented more by their spirit and their enterprise than by their ready cash. Business was done almost wholly by barter. The

little town had begun the great work of opening up the wide West. In 1819 John Jacob Astor located the western department of his fur company there. The first steamboat arrived two years before that.

St. Louis may well be proud of its progress. In 1820 it had more than doubled its population of 1810. Two decades of steam-boating increased it from 4000 in 1820 to 16,469 in 1840. Helped by the transcontinental movement, it had 77,660 people in 1850. Then the city began its pioneer work on railroads to the Pacific. It brought the first locomotive west of the Mississippi in 1852, and its population in 1860 reached 185,587. The next two decades it advanced to 350,552, and since 1880 it has doubled its population once more, now having more than 700,000 people.

Intimately connected with a vast territory by its twenty-six railroad systems, the city seems to be doubling its business in a little over ten years. Its clearing house was organized in 1869. Its bank clearings increased from \$292,000,000 in 1869 to \$545,000,000 in 1879; to \$897,000,000 in 1889, and to \$1,455,000,000 in 1898, with that total more than doubled by clearings of \$3,074,000,000 in 1908. Its tonnage of merchandise received and forwarded was 20,548,000 tons in 1898, 47,827,000 in 1907, and 20,162,000 tons for the first six months of this year. Its bank resources were reported June 23, 1909, at \$385,881,000, more than double the total of the tenth year back. During the five years ending with 1908 it raised the grand total of \$54,871,000 invested in new buildings during the preceding five years over 100 per cent, or to \$110,030,000. The factory product of \$314,000,000, which makes it the fourth manufacturing city in the country, represents an advance from \$169,591,000 in 1900, when it was estimated to have 7000 manufacturing establishments.

With such immense gains in the past, St. Louis has good ground for looking ahead most hopefully and confidently.

### The Hudson-Fulton Celebration

THE fortnight beginning with next Saturday, Sept. 25, will be one into which New York city will crowd a series of ceremonies that in spectacular effect promise to outline anything of the kind ever undertaken in this country. It will be, literally, a two-weeks period of pageantry, parade and pleasure. Manhattan taking the lead, as is quite proper, will have the strong cooperation of all the other boroughs in the matter of making this celebration—in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson, and the centenary of the first voyage on that river by Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont—a civic event of the first magnitude.

There has existed an impression for many years that New York city could not be moved to engage in such an undertaking. Beyond an occasional celebration of some extraordinary event in current history, it has been chary of great civic enterprises of this character. It has never, for instance, displayed any pronounced desire for a world's fair, its contest against Chicago over the Columbian exposition being rather half-hearted. Since then it has repeatedly declined all international exposition propositions, and the feeling had become rather widespread that the metropolis was either becoming unapproachably cold or unsympathetically haughty with reference to those things for which, when all is said, there is a deep yearning in the average human breast.

However this may be, there is no mistaking New York's enthusiasm now. Manhattan and all the other boroughs, and all the surrounding suburbs, and for 500 miles in every land direction, are on the tip-toe of expectancy, while thousands of spectacle-makers are engaged in placing the scenery and the actors in the gigantic drama that is about to be enacted.

The news columns from day to day present the interesting and sometimes dazzling details. The scale of the spectacle, all Americans will be proud to see, is commensurate with the grandeur of the chief city of the nation. New York is going to perform its task in a manner that will reflect credit on all of us. Hundreds of thousands of us, from every part of the country, will be spectators on every day of the brilliant fortnight, and the millions of us who cannot be present will be in hearty sympathy with the spirit of the occasion and will send those on whom the responsibility rests their sincere good wishes.

Just about the time when Peary and Cook are waning as thrilling news topics comes President Taft and his interesting speeches which are also more or less intimately related to the polls.

WHILE we are talking of good roads on this side of the border, and making some progress in the direction of securing them, it will be interesting to turn our attention for a moment to an undertaking that is nearing completion in southern British Columbia. This is a connection of numerous roads already built, and their improvement, so that in a short time a continuous highway will be opened and in operation between the coast and the plains of Alberta. One continental highway is already completed through Canada, it is claimed, a second is nearing completion, and two more are under way.

It will be seen by this that Canada has as good a showing to make in this as she has in many other particulars. And not the least significant phase of the matter is the fact that in the construction of these highways there is an eye to a traffic of no small proportions that is likely to grow out of motor transportation. "These vehicles," says a writer on automobiles, "are only in the infancy of their development and will in the future undoubtedly play a very much more important part than they do now. Even as things are, to be able to tell the world that a safe and most interesting highway from ocean to ocean exists by way of British Columbia will be certain to attract hundreds of travelers."

This is plainly the truth. Travel on this continent by motor car will certainly follow the lines of least resistance, and western Canada is wise in preparing for the great growth that is to come in this form of transportation.

No one doubts that President Taft's interest in conservation is genuine. He is determined to have less waist.

MEXICO'S "Fourth of July" is none the less patriotic and lively because it comes on Sept. 16.

IF PRESIDENT TAFT'S wishes are realized the lawyer's "brief" will soon be made briefer.

### A Trans-provincial Highway

THE greatest outdoor spectacle the world has gazed upon for a long time will be visible next year, and from the moment of its first appearance until it shall finally vanish from our sight it will be open to the free inspection of all.

As the reader has doubtless already guessed, we allude to Halley's comet. Since this wanderer was first found by Professor Wolff of Heidelberg—first found on this visit, we mean—it has been seen by other astronomers, either by the aid of a camera or a telescope. Professor Burnham, the great double-star discoverer of this country, is the latest to locate it, and he has won the distinction attached to seeing it with the eye aided only by a telescope. The interesting thing is that he found it precisely where Professor Wolff told all the other astronomers to look for it—about five degrees distant from the star Geminorum.

The one thing that mostly concerns the millions upon millions who have been reading about the coming of this stranger is whether it may be seen with the unaided eye, and when? Astronomers reply to the first part of this question in the affirmative, and declare that people who have small telescopes or field glasses, or opera glasses, may be able to see it early in the spring, and that late in the spring and early in the summer everybody who desires to do so may see it with the unaided eye.

The comet has come around to us this time in a shorter period than that which elapsed between its two previous excursions. Its last perihelion passage, or nearest approach to the sun, was on Nov. 16, 1835, after an absence of seventy-six years and eight months. If it shall be in perihelion in June, 1910, as expected, only seventy-four years and six months will have been occupied in its journey. It is presumed that on this latest trip it came under the attractive influence of Jupiter, which had the effect of shortening its orbit. This and numerous other things will be determined next summer by the astronomers while the rest of us are observing the phenomenon at our leisure.

### Good Conditions in Russia

GOLD is pouring into Russia to move the big crops that have rewarded the industry of the Russian farmers this season. The drain thus caused on the Imperial Bank in Berlin is one of the reasons why that institution is advancing its rate of discount. The large crops and the expected heavy shipments of grain have brought about conditions of prosperity such as have not existed since the Russo-Japanese war. Since the lessons of the reverses in 1904 and 1905 Russia has accomplished much, both within and without her territorial limits. Big public works are on foot, requiring only foreign capital for successful completion, and foreign capital has awaited the prosperity and peace that present conditions seem to guarantee. The Czar, confident that all is well, has retired with the imperial family to his Crimean estate. Tranquillity promises a long continuance of good business conditions. The army and navy have been placed on a better footing than for many years. The government seems nearer the people than ever before.

The past four years have brought to Russia plenty, credit and friends. Although it cannot be said that Muscovite diplomacy has triumphed on all occasions, the country has been brought into felicitous international relations and stands aligned with the most advanced world powers today. A century-long enmity has been transformed into friendship, and even with the foe of recent years an agreement exists that promises a better understanding as the years go by. The late round of visits of the sovereign only served to emphasize the feelings of amity and confidence that prevail in most quarters. Particularly between England and the wide northern empire the most cordial relations obtain. The visit of members of the Douma brought out the aspiration of the Russian commercial classes for closer trade relations with the great maritime nations.

Between the republic of the United States and the empire of the Czar are only the liveliest sentiments of friendship, heightened by signal acts of courtesy that have graced their long intercourse. With the resumption of official and social activities the time would seem to be ripe for drawing the bonds still closer on every hand and strengthening the influences that make for the peace of the world.

VIEWED as a bit of constructive criticism, James J. Hill's recent utterances concerning agricultural production may be made very helpful to the American people. Perhaps no American is better equipped than he to take the soundings of our economic course. He has urged upon the nation repeatedly the necessity of raising larger crops. A few days ago he told the bankers' convention at Chicago that unless we increase the agricultural population and its product, the question of a food supply at home will become a paramount issue.

Mr. Hill has voiced the opinion aforesaid that scarcity of food-stuffs eventually will cause a movement back to the land. Such a return to productive pursuits may take place earlier than he foresees. There are indications that a nation-wide movement in that direction is under way. There has been a grand awakening of late to the importance of mankind's original occupation. Ten or fifteen years ago the cry was to keep the boys on the farm. Today many of those boys are returning to the farm as a welcome change from business and industrial life. Agricultural colleges that had difficulty in filling classes in those days are now crowded with youthful students, to say nothing of the grown men and women who seek them during part of the year to study specialties.

The character of immigration will have its effect upon the landward movement. Immigration experts tell us that the Celtic and Teutonic elements are being replaced largely by the Slavic and Latin races, which tend strongly toward husbandry. Large numbers, particularly of the arrivals from Italy, are settling in the outskirts of cities, where land may be found with the advantage of a water supply. The results obtained by them challenge the attention of all intensive cultivators, and have an important effect upon the local food supply.

Education and transportation are accomplishing wonders in making the tillage of the soil lucrative and dignified, hence attractive. The automobile and trolley are fast redistributing the population, carrying the market into the country. The demand for good farming land is incessant and insistent, while knowledge of chemistry and irrigation is making hitherto sterile lands yield harvests.

### When Shall We See the Comet?

### Heeding the Call of the Soil